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# 4 ENEMY SUBMARINES SUNK

## CHUCHOW AIRFIELD IS OCCUPIED IN FIERCE CHEKIANG OPERATION; AIR UNITS BLAST CITY SEVERELY

### In Kiangsi Drive, Japanese Units Envelop Tungsiang

### ENEMY FLEEING

### Shaokwan Citizens Begin to Evacuate City as Nippon Forces Advance Rapidly

### HOPEI REDS ARE TRAPPED

Domei

OUTSIDE WALLED CITY OF CHUCHOW, June 6.—Repulsing stubborn enemy resistance, crack Japanese Forces at 9:15 a.m. today completely occupied Chuchow airfield in Chekiang Province.

**Fierce Fighting On**

Domei

OUTSIDE OF CHUCHOW, CHEKIANG, June 6.—Japanese Forces continued their daring night attack on the enemy forces in Chuchow last night, repulsing the enemy's counter attacks.

At 11:30 p.m. yesterday, the main force of other units closing in on several gates of the walled city, staged hand-to-hand fighting. A death-defying corps successfully fought its way to the wall of the city.

Meantime, another powerful unit advanced to Moutoushan, and the bombardments are now concentrated on Nienlichien station on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway line, 10 kilometers southwest of Chuchow.

**Chuchow Severely Bombed**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, June 6.—In close cooperation with land forces, Japanese Air Forces operating in the Chekiang Province, yesterday afternoon heavily bombed the city of Chuchow for several hours, and also attacked enemy positions southeast of the city.

Simultaneously, the Japanese raiders extended their bombing operations to the Changshan sector, 30 kilometers west of Chuchow, destroying military installations and causing heavy losses to the enemy.

Warehouses stored with war materials and ammunition depots in the city were said to be on fire until this morning.

**Tungsiang Is Enveloped**

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN KIANGSI, June 6.—After repulsing the Chungking main force of the 197th Division, crack Japanese units at dawn today, completely besieged Tungsiang, strategic point in Kiangsi Province.

Tungsiang, one of the important places in Kiangsi, situated along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, has a population of 30,000. The city also is noted for its production of iron, silver and zinc.

**Japanese Fight 40,000**

Domei

KIANGSI FRONT, June 6.—The Japanese units, which occupied Fuchow, Kiangsi's strategic point yesterday morning, have further advanced over the hilly regions west of Fuchow and are now fiercely fighting against 40,000 Chungking troops belonging to the 79th Group Army.

The 79th Group Army includes the 98th, 82nd, 194th and the newly organized 6th Divisions.

**Chungking Troops Beaten**

Domei

YUANTANHSU, June 5.—Unable to withstand the fierce attacks of the Japanese units, enemy troops belonging to the 460th Group Army stationed in the mountainous regions east of Yuantanhsu, Kwangtung Province, are fast fleeing, field dispatches reaching here today disclosed.

Meanwhile, Chungking remnants hiding in areas along the Canton-Hankow Railway, are being annihilated by the fierce Japanese attacks, the dispatches revealed.

**Mopping-Up in Shantung**

Domei

KAIFENG, June 6.—Japanese mopping-up operations against Chungking forces under General Kao Shu-hsun in Shantung and Kiangsu Provinces are continuing unabated.

On June 2, enemy troops to the north of Tangshan, in northwestern Kiangsu, were surrounded and routed while on June 4, another large enemy unit southwest of Tangshan was annihilated by crack Japanese troops.

War results gained by the Japanese Forces were 3,074 enemy dead left on the battlefield, 73 prisoners made, and the capture of two trench mortars, two heavy machine-guns, 13 light machine-guns and 440 rifles.

### *Japanese Squeezing Chungking Soldiers In Eighth War Zone*

Domei

**ORDOS FRONT, SOUTHERN PART OF SUIYUAN, June 6.—Picked Watabe, Nozawa, Yukawabe, Nishimura, Morishima and Mizuno units, crossing the Yellow River at dawn yesterday, staged a fierce offensive against the enemy Eighth War Zone, closing in on the stronghold of the newly organized 32nd division infesting the interior of the Ordos plain. With the summer approaching, scorching heat is prevailing on the Ordos plain. The Japanese Forces here are undergoing hardships equal to those undergone by the Japanese troops in the south. Despite the hardships confronting them, the picked units are in high spirits. Viewing the distant desert area in the northern part of Shensi Province, the Japanese units are marching southward to seal the fate of the enemy forces in the Chungking Eighth War Zone.**

**Consternation Prevails**

Domei

CANTON, June 6.—With the Japanese attack apparently imminent, fear and consternation now reign in Shaokwan, an important base along the Canton-Hankow Railway and headquarters of the enemy Seventh War Zone, according to reports received here.

The swift advance of the Japanese Forces culminating in the capture of all important enemy defense bases in South China within only six days since the start of military operations by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China, has completely dumbfounded the military and Government leaders of Shaokwan.

It is reported that a large exodus of the Shaokwan population is seeking shelter in the hinterland districts while the leaders of the Chungking regime in Shaokwan are getting ready to flee at the first news of the Japanese attack.

Due to a recent flood, Shaokwan is subjected to a virtual dearth of foodstuffs with the population almost on the verge of starvation, the reports added.

**Communist Forces Trapped**

Domei

TAIYUAN, June 6.—Japanese mopping-up operations along the borders of Shansi and Hopei Provinces have neared their climax with the Communist forces almost completely trapped by the Japanese Forces which are steadily closing in on them.

Apparently, Communist leaders belonging to the 129th army are now cornered.

**Hopei Results Given**

Domei

TIENTSIN, June 6.—War results of intensive mop-up campaigns being carried out by the Ogawa Unit against the Communist forces in the Central Hopei sector during May included 392 enemy dead left behind and 385 prisoners. Spoils of war included seven trench mortars, 15 light machine-guns, 634 automatic rifles, 16,000 shells, 120 revolvers. In the course of the campaigns, two large enemy munitions factories were destroyed

**War Situation Described**

Domei

NANKING, June 5.—The press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China today issued a communique describing the recent war situation in China. The communique reads as follows:

"By annihilating about 2,000 Communist troops of the 18th Communist Group Army, Japanese units on May 25 completely occupied Liangkow, most strategic point for Communist activities in the Shansi-Hopei border region, adding brilliant war result to the Communist mopping-up campaign in North China.

"Meantime, Japanese operations against Chungking troops in the Chuchow sector, western Chekiang Province, are now in full swing. The Japanese troops in this sector despite fierce enemy resistance are steadily encircling Chungking forces in order to annihilate them.

"In concert with the Chekiang operations, other Japanese units on

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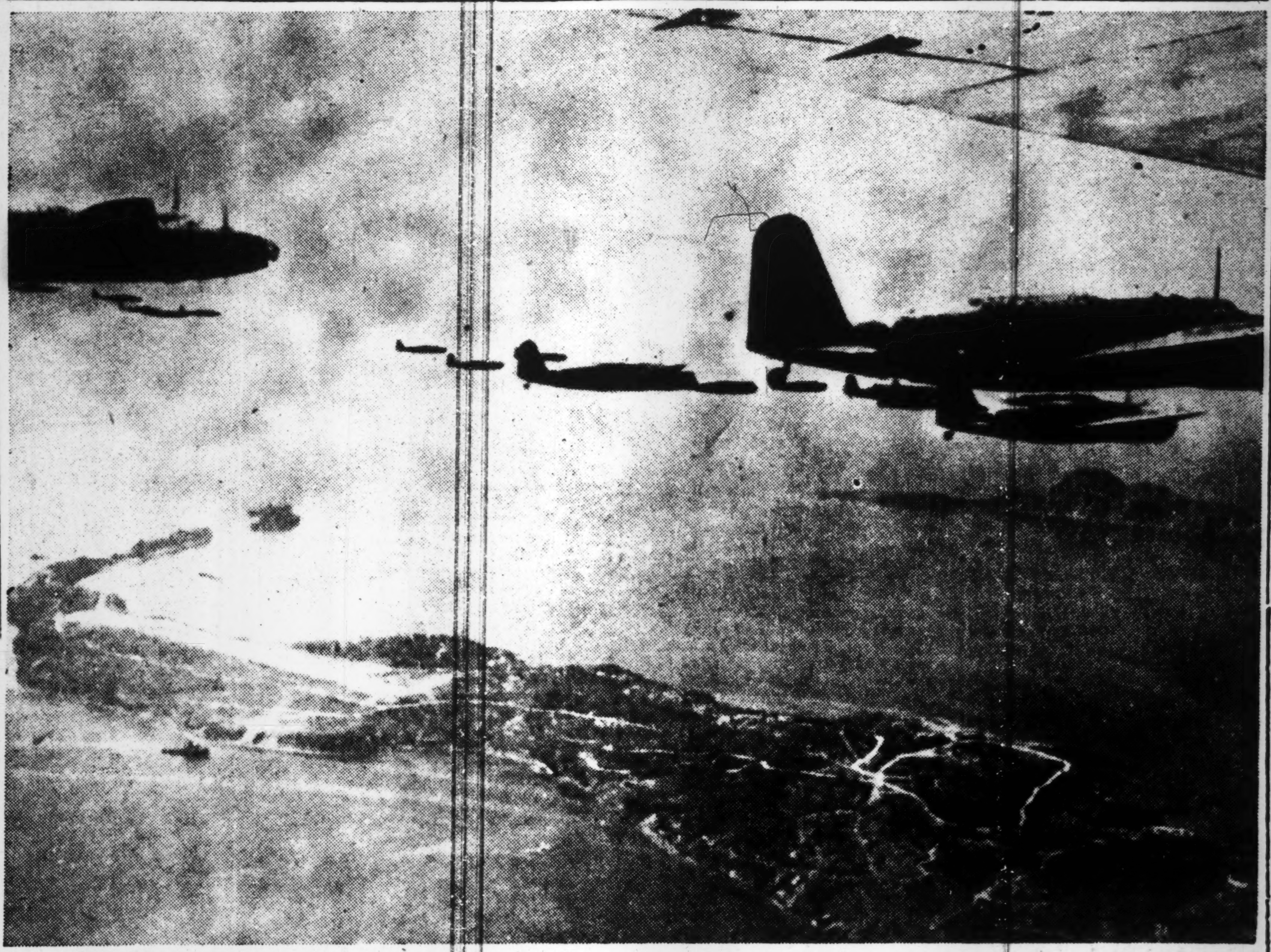
### Warplanes Guard Sky Over East Asia



The War of Greater East Asia will be six months old on Monday and during this period, apart from the brilliant achievements of the Army and Navy, the Air Corps has gained undisputed control of the skies over the Southern Regions. The main strength of the Anglo-American military and naval combine has been smashed and there is little to fear in any large-scale attacks but there is still the possibility of guerilla tactics being adopted by the enemy. To counter this, Imperial Japanese Forces are fully prepared and constant vigil is maintained. Above, a squadron of Army Warplanes patrols the sky over Corregidor. (Passed by War Ministry).

## *EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS BY AIR CORPS IN SOUTH BEFORE WAR VIVIDLY TOLD*

### Wiping Out Enemy Bases Was Strategy Assigned to Army

A graphic and thrilling account of the Imperial Forces' large-scale aerial operations in the Southern Regions, which had been instrumental in facilitating the reduction and occupation of the numerous enemy bases to enable the Japanese Forces to gain control of the South and the Southwestern Pacific Seas is given by a certain colonel. His account follows:

"I should like to relate about the general phase of our aerial operations in the Southern Regions from the standpoint of directing the operations.

"It was adjudged from the outset of the current war that the enemy had made our air force their main objective of resistance in their operations in the Southern Regions. And this, in reality, turned to be true.

"It hardly need mentions that the Imperial Forces had to cross a long distance over seas and to encounter and surmount many difficulties in effecting their landings.

**Wise to Strategy**

"What we considered that the enemy would most likely resort to in their strategy was that their planes would take off from their air base and race toward where our convoy was found and bomb it. Therefore, it was found necessary in the first place to crush the enemy's air force and thus gain control of the seas in order to effect successful landings. In this sense, it was but natural that invaluable importance was attached to our aerial operations in the Southern Regions.

"However, in view of the actual conditions prevalent then between the enemy and our forces, we found that there were innumerable planes in the Philippines and Malaya owned by the enemy.

"In the Philippines, there were some 200 planes, in Malaya about 300, while in the Netherlands East Indies, where about 30 to 40 airfields had been put into shape ready for action, there were also about 300 planes.

"Besides, America and Britain since the start of the current war had been transporting their own planes to these regions to reinforce their allied air force. Under the circumstances, all they had to do was to utilize their air bases lying at hand and simply take off on their planes, and deal a blow to our forces approaching them.

"In our aerial operations for effecting landings in the Philippines, we had to use Taiwan as our aerial base, while for our operations in Malaya we had to make use of the air bases in French Indo-China.

**Air Bases Built**

"Of course, there was no trouble in using Taiwan as our air base inasmuch as it is our possession, but as for using the air bases in French Indo-China it was not so easy a task. Following our peaceful entrance into French Indo-China in August, we were busily engaged in constructing air bases at Saigon, Pnom Penh and other places.

"What handicapped us in this work was that it could not be carried out as quickly as expected, for we had to take up each detail of the work with the French Indo-China officials.

"Such being the case, the Imperial Forces which had been stationed in French Indo-China had to exert their utmost in their negotiations with the officials of the country. We were very anxious whether or not the construction of these air bases could be completed in time prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. But it happened that a certain member of the Army Staff came to French Indo-China in an undisclosed month and, being acquainted with the general state of affairs, succeeded in persuading the officials to allow us to speed up the construction of the air bases.

"At any rate, it goes without saying that our Imperial Forces stationed in French Indo-China directed their whole effort toward the construction of these air bases. Though peaceful were the negotiations, our Imperial Forces, however, had to take drastic steps in getting the construction of the air bases under way.

"The task of constructing an air base is not only to build up an airfield, but at the same time it is to establish a sort of entrepot where collection and distribution of fuel and ammunition can be made, with a land crew unit attached thereto.

**Most Difficult Route**

"The aerial route between Fukuoka and French Indo-China is the most difficult in the world. Considered in the light of atmospheric conditions, this is the worst route for airplanes. So many round-the-world fliers attempted to visit Japan, but most of them failed in their adventures during their flight on this route.

"Japanese air units had to be concentrated in French Indo-China and then assigned appropriately in various places. Japan also had to supply airplanes and other necessary materials during the wartime. In this case, Japan would have to undergo various difficulties, due to this air route. Our planes go from French Indo-China to Malaya, from Malaya to Sumatra, from Sumatra to Java, or from Taiwan to the Philippines, and from the Philippines to Borneo, from Borneo to the Celebes, and from the Celebes to Java, and so on. This is a sort of extensive aviation operations as well as maneuvers.

"One of the most outstanding features of the southern military operations is the fact that aerial war operation there is itself great scale maneuvering operation. Air bases had to be sought constantly in enemy countries and third countries. Extreme quickness was necessary to do this.

"Japan subjugated Java in three months. During this period our air units pushed their bases of operations in enemy or third countries to cooperate with the southern military operations. Naturally, quickness of operation was a cardinal point. In this respect, the recent military operations were unparalleled in the war annals of the world.

"What then were the relations between the ground advance units and air units? The ground units having their base of operation in South French Indo-China and North Malaya gradually made their way south through the Malay Peninsula and then up to Palembang and Tanjongkarang.

**Navy Also Shined**

"The Navy too sallied forth from Taiwan to the Philippines, going further to the Celebes and Borneo, pushing then to Java, and took Bali Island. Then Naval Forces escorted the Army units on landing. This was followed by bombings. Airplanes thus played a very important part. As it is absolutely impossible to build a new airfield, an enemy airfield must be captured. Of course, enemy airfields are destroyed more or less severely, but quick action must be taken to repair them.

"Ground units of the air force go there after this. Units mopping up the enemy lurking in surrounding localities start operation. All this requires prompt action. Close cooperation was effected between the land and air units.

"In the middle of a certain month, I went to French Indo-China and witnessed the preparations that were being made for the aerial operations. Because of the great efforts which were being made by the Imperial Forces stationed there, the preparations were found making marked progress.

"After that I returned to Taiwan and met the Chief of the Staff to whom I reported regarding the preparations that were being made for the aerial operations in the Southern Regions and expressed my opinion that everything was all right.

"After we had launched our drives into Malaya, Java and Sumatra and had occupied the enemy's airfields in these places, we discovered that only 70 to 80 per cent of the construction of these airfields was completed. No doubt this evidently showed that the enemy was trying to complete the construction of these airfields as rapidly as possible. Under the circumstances, we realized that the time to stage our operations was most opportune. Had it been put off until later than December 8 of last year, our aerial operations in the regions could not have been carried on as smoothly as we had expected.

**Prepared Surprise Attacks**

"Next let me tell you something about the concentration of our aerial units as well as their operations. As regards this concentration, I should say that a decision on their part was very important and this very decision had to do with the surprise attack to which we should focus our attention for it is the one on which our strategical operations revolved. Shall we call this large-scale surprise attack, the first of its kind ever perpetrated by Japan in all her history, a strategical surprise attack? Without doubt it signifies taking advantage of the enemy's unpreparedness.

"This was no exception to our Imperial Forces' surprise attack staged against Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. It was the same in the Philippines and Malaya. Surprise attack is also essential for subjugating the bandits.

"When I went to South French Indo-China and saw the actual conditions there, I found that in the neighborhood of Saigon, large quan-

(Continued on Page 2)

## They Appeared Off Tokyo, Wakayama and Kyushu

## NAVY TRIUMPHS

**Four enemy submarines which used to infest Japan's neighboring waters for some time past, have been sunk by Japanese Navy units recently, according to a communique released by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:40 p.m. on Saturday. The communique reads:**

**"Japanese Navy units attacked and sank four enemy submarines which had been infesting waters off Tokyo Bay, south of Cape Shionomisaki (Wakayama Prefecture) and southwest of Kyushu, late in May and early in June."**

**SUBMARINE 'GUERILLA' WARFARE CHECKED**

**This announcement by the Imperial Headquarters is important as it goes to support the theory advanced at the time the communique came out announcing the sinking of 50 enemy submarines and the damaging of 29 others up to May 20 in the Greater East Asia War, that the menace of enemy submarines in waters around Japan and elsewhere had practically been ended.**

**Saturday's announcement encourages hopes that it will not be long before guerilla warfare by means of enemy submarines, which has been used by the foes of Japan ever since their main forces in East Asia were defeated as the only means left to them to harass this country, comes to a definite end.**

**Time alone will show the immensity of the scale on which the Imperial Navy Forces are operating in this world's greatest war.**

**They are across the Equator and are operating in a setting of conditions peculiar to the Southern Hemisphere.**

**There are few places of importance to the enemy within reach of the daring Imperial Naval Forces, which do not receive their attention.**

**They have carried the battle into Australia where they pounded Sydney in a manner which has left the whole world in round-eyed wonder.**

**The results which were obtained by the units which crossed a vast expanse of water to attack Madagascar off South Africa, were as startling to the world.**

**Nearer home, the Imperial Navy Forces are kept busy hunting for enemy submarines and disposing of those found. The sinking of the four enemy submarines, which has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters, sheds further light on the manner in which those naval units are accomplishing the task which is to clear the waters round Japan of hostile undersea craft.**

**The exploits of these naval forces operating in waters near Japan by their very nature do not excite the imagination as the results of the operations of naval units which are sending enemy warships to the bottom in distant waters, but their feats nevertheless are worthy of the highest praise.**

**By day and by night these naval units whose duty it is to see that there is no enemy undersea craft in waters around Japan are on the lookout for any possible submarine bent on harming Japanese shipping. They have vowed to be certain to dispose of enemy submarines the moment they are discovered. And the results which have been produced by them show that they are true to their word to themselves.**

**Once they find a hostile submarine, they never cease attacking it until patches of oil on the surface of the sea convince them that it has been sunk.**

**The enemy submarines which have for a certainty been sunk in waters round Japan is relatively small in number, but judging by the manner in which Japan's naval units are doing their work, considerable must be the number of enemy submarines which are on the bed of the sea near Japan, never to rise to do mischief, although their sinking is not known for certain.**

**Swedish Press Plays Up Naval Victories**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—Japanese surprise attacks on Diego Suarez, Madagascar, and Sydney, Australia, as announced by a Tokyo dispatch, by the Special Submarines of the Japanese Navy was given prominent display in the Swedish press this evening.

Japanese Legation officials who had received Australian reports of the Japanese attack on Sydney anxiously awaited official confirmation from the Japanese Imperial Headquarters. These quarters, however, were surprised over news of the assault on the British warships in Madagascar. The Swedish man in the street is openly expressing his amazement over the might of the Japanese Navy.

**Japanese Submarines Worrying British People**

Domei

LISBON, June 5.—With the Japanese submarines attacking the very lairs of the British naval forces at Sydney, Australia, and Diego Suarez, Madagascar, the London Daily Mail in its editorial today warned the people against imagining that a lull in the Pacific such as that since the Coral Sea Battle would last very long. The Japanese attack on Sydney Harbor marks a new phase in the Pacific War, the journal declared.

Japan will not give the United Nations time to reinforce India and Australia and we must, therefore, be prepared for a more determined attack on Australia and for major operations in the Indian Ocean, the journal concluded.

### F.D.R. Signs War Bill

Domei

LISBON, June 5.—President Roosevelt today signed the bill calling for declaration of war against the three Balkan States of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, according to a Washington report received here.

### Tsubokami in Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, June 6.—Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, returned here by plane this morning from Tokyo. He was in Tokyo to make reports to the Foreign Office.

# 5 BORNEO DISTRICTS APPOINT NEW CHIEFS

**Administration Affects 20 Provinces—Capital of East Zone Is Sandakan**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BORNEO, June 6.—A concrete step toward the reconstruction of Borneo has been taken with the appointment of chiefs of district governments today for five administrative districts involving 20 provinces, in parallel with the announcement of the military administrative structure.

The military administrative zone is divided into five administrative districts (each district comprising three to five provinces).

The five districts comprise the Eastern Coastal District with Sandakan as its capital; the Western District comprising former Dutch West Borneo; the Western Coastal District with Jesselton as its capital; the Miri District comprising Brunei and North Sarawak; and the Kuching District comprising South Sarawak.

The district administrative offices will be located at Pontianak, Sandakan, Jesselton, Miri and Kuching, respectively, according to the present plan.

### District Chiefs Named

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BORNEO, June 6.—Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Highest Army Headquarters in North Borneo, today announced the appointment of five district chiefs in Borneo under the military administration. They are:

Taneki Kumabe, Civil Administrator of the Army, appointed as Chief of the Eastern Coastal District;

Yoshimasa Murakami, Civil Administrator of the Army, appointed as Chief of the Western Coastal District;

Roichi Kodama, Civil Administrator of the Army, appointed as Chief of the Miri District;

Sotojiro Tokuso, Civil Administrator of the Army, appointed as Chief of the Kuching District;

Kenjiro Senda, Civil Administrator of the Army, appointed as Chief of the Western District.

Simultaneously, prefectural governors and sectional chiefs of various districts were appointed.

# Foreign News Spotlight

## Exclusive Flashes

### CONTROL OVER FOOD SUPPLY IN AMERICA

LISBON, June 6.—In an effort to marshal all resources of the United States, Donald Nelson, chief of the War Production Board, today created the Food Requirement Committee which will control the production and allocation of all civilian and military food supplies.

### AUSTRALIANS, BEWARE! DAILY MAIL SAYS

LISBON, June 6.—Warning the Australians against optimistic views in the Southwest Pacific, the London Daily Mail today stressed editorially that the attacks on Sydney Harbor and elsewhere mark a new phase in the Pacific War, adding: "We must be ever prepared for a more determined attack."

### LAVAL URGES COLLABORATION WITH REICH

STOCKHOLM, June 6.—Assembling a Cabinet meeting today, Pierre Laval, the Vichy Premier, urged the members to back his new policy of closer industrial and labor collaboration with Germany.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ATTACK ON MADAGASCAR

LISBON, June 6.—The Japanese raid on Diego Suarez will greatly worry the British Admiralty since apart from the heavy damage inflicted on a battleship and a cruiser, the Allied ships plying in these waters will be exposed to constant menace of the Japanese submarine operations, thus seriously affecting the vital British maritime route, the Berliner Boersen Zeitung said.

# *Extensive Operations Of Air Corps Are Told*

(Continued From Page 1)

tities of enemy fuel and ammunition were stored.

I figured, therefore, our aerial units intending to operate in South French Indo-China should collaborate with our Naval Force in concentrating a certain number of their planes there.

"The Air Units adhered strictly to this policy of concentrating their planes here but the weather was bad on the stipulated day for concentrating the planes and it continued to be unfavorable thereafter so that more or less damage was caused to our side. Due to the adverse weather condition, it was extremely difficult to fly over the Annamese Range.

"The Supreme Commander and Chief of Staff, left Taihoku on December 4 and flew to Shanghai, where the plane was refueled, and then proceeded on its flight to Saigon. This trip was supposed to have been made on December 3, but the bad weather had prevented the scheduled take off. On December 4, the condition, by no means, was perfect, but the plane nevertheless hopped off.

### Would Be Serious

"Since it would be a serious matter should anything happen to the Supreme Commander and Chief of Staff before the outbreak of the war, greatest care and precaution was taken by the pilot to see to it that they arrived their destination safe and sound.

"It is hardly possible that each and every pilot should be of excellent ability. While flying through a cloud at about 7,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level over the Annamese Range, a heavy bomber was seen gradually losing altitude, due, in all probability, to lack of oxygen, but such incidents had to be overlooked in order to keep the enemy from knowing our plan before the declaration of war.

"Under such circumstances, there were some units which had not yet completed the disposition of men and planes, but in spite of the situation, the first attack was launched at daybreak on December 8, 1941.

"Next, I, should like to describe the aerial operations during the outset of the current war. In carrying out the landing operations, for instance, in the Philippines, the enemy air force had to be crushed before landing because of the fighting strength and bases of the Japanese Air Units. But in Malaya, Sumatra, Java and other places, the landing might have been delayed indefinitely if the Army had to wait until the enemy air force was subjugated.

"There are two tactics, the first to land after the results are ascertained of the operation of the Air Units, and the second, to land without waiting for the completion of the operation of the Air Units.

"The Army could not wait until the Air Units completed their operations this time, but in the next few days, the enemy air strength was wiped out.

### Vanguard Starts Out

"The main force of the Japanese vanguard to the Malaya region had started out for its destination but the war had not yet been declared at that time. The Army Air Units, therefore, had to escort the transports for three days, but encountered not little difficulties in preventing the enemy from finding out our plan. It is an extremely difficult task to escort a transport, and at the same time, to keep the enemy from knowing our movement.

"In order to escape the sphere of operations of the enemy air force, we took a northward course, but in order to get to Singora and Kota Bharu, it was absolutely necessary to proceed southward.

"The Air Units assigned to this difficult mission was the Aoki Unit, which holds pride in its tradition and efficiency and Kato (Tateo) Unit known as the 'treasure' of the Army Air Corps. There was a general understanding with the Navy regarding the aerial operation to be carried out during the outset of the war, but there were also three points in which pains and hardships were anticipated.

"The first was to escort the transports in semi-darkness. The temporary Japanese base in a small island lacked sufficient facilities so that landing of planes in the dark was impossible. Unless the transports were well protected and safely landed, there was a possibility that the whole operation might not be carried out in accordance with the outlined plan. The fliers, therefore, were determined to carry out their risky task at any cost.

"The second was that if the transports arrived at their destination safely and landing operation was carried out from the evening of December 7 until the afternoon of the following day, the counter-attacks from the enemy air force would be as clear as the sun rises from the east.

### Base in Advanced Location

"Viewed from the sphere of operation, it was essential to have the air base in an advanced location in order to cover the activities of the landing party.

"As already explained, it was impossible for the Army Air Units to protect the landing units in the dark so that this task was left in the hands of the Navy Air Units, the Army Air Units covering the movements of the troops from 11 a.m. on December 8.

"However, as some 600 kilometers had to be covered in time to get to the destination from the base, the Army Air Units had to take off from the base at 9 a.m.

It was not certain whether the airfield could be occupied by 9 o'clock.

"Third, our air units were to carry out the first blow to be given to the enemy forces on December 8. Dawn was considered the most opportune for us to launch upon the attack to make it effective, but it was found that flying at night over the difficult air above the sea by the massive force was considerably disadvantageous.

"On the morning of December 7 while our units convoyed some transports, one enemy scout plane flew over us for reconnaissance. The plane was shot down. Our convoying went on with care. The weather was bad, as the clouds were lowering over the Japanese transports."

(To be Concluded)

# *Chuchow Airdrome Taken by Japanese*

(Continued From Page 1)

May 31 launched a surprise campaign against Chiang Kai-shek troops in Kiangsi Province, starting their advance from the Nanchang area. The Japanese units operating in Kiangsi Province assisted by naval forces have already captured enemy positions established around the Lake Poyang area in northern part of Kiangsi.

"On the other hand, Japanese units attached to the Japanese Expeditionary Force in South China also on May 31, began action in Kwangtung Province and have already occupied Tsungfa and Yuantanhsu, two strategic points in Kwangtung. The Japanese Forces operating in Kwangtung are further preparing to attack Chungking troops in the Seventh War Zone.

"Under these conditions, Chungking troops in these Provinces now are faced with decisive defeat."

# M.P.'S ARREST STIRS TROUBLE IN QUEBEC

**Prominent French-Canadian Jailed for Opposing Military Service Overseas**

Special

VICHY, June 5.—Rene Chalout, a leading French-Canadian member of the legislature in the province of Quebec, has been arrested by the Canadian Federal police at the request of the Central Government on a charge of "subversive activities."

This brings to a climax the conflict between the Anglo-Canadians and French-Canadians, and has caused tremendous excitement in the predominantly French province of Quebec.

Mr. Chalout was apparently arrested in violation of his Parliamentary immunity.

The Minister of Justice announced in the House of Commons at Ottawa that the measure against Mr. Chalout was taken on account of his recent speech, in which he voiced objections to Canadians being employed in military service overseas.

Mr. Chalout is reported to have been sent to a concentration camp, as in the case of another prominent French-Canadian, Camille House, Mayor of Montreal, who was interned two years ago when he publicly objected against universal conscription in Canada.

Quebec is at present discussing in what form this high-handed action of the Federal Government is to be countered. In the Quebec legislature, where French-Canadian Liberals hold 70 of the 86 seats, interpellations have been submitted requesting the provincial administration to state what measures they intend to take in order to protect the rights and immunity of members of the legislature.

French-Canadian papers are using exceedingly bitter language, while French-Canadian members of the Federal Parliament have decided to hold a meeting to discuss the affair.

## BRITISH MINERS STRIKE

**28 Coal Mines in Yorkshire Shut Down—Dispute Over Wages**

D.N.B.

GENEVA, June 5.—A new strike broke among the miners in southern Yorkshire, according to a report of the Manchester Guardian. As a result, the production of the entire coal district comprising 28 mines has been obstructed. The reasons for this strike are wage disputes.

In certain districts of Yorkshire County, the shortage of coal has become so severe that the district officials have asked the mining authorities to take energetic counter measures.

# MANCHOU PROBLEMS IN TRADE REVIEWED

**Finance Bureau Director Outlines Measures That Must Be Taken**

Domei

HSINKING, June 6.—Minoru Aoki, Director of the Manchoukuo Finance Bureau of the Department of Economics, in a press interview today, reported on the urgent problems of the capital and trade program for the current fiscal year, and also on transportation measures and adjustment and control of financial organs.

The gist of Mr. Aoki's statement follows:

"The trade program of Manchoukuo with Japan and third countries, particularly with the Southern Regions, must be drawn up in relation to the money exchange program.

"The increase in iron and coal production will occupy the major part of the program. By the realization of the Japan-Manchoukuo material mobilization plan, Manchoukuo will be enabled to obtain materials from the South. It is however, impossible to immediately expect much from trade with the Southern Regions based on Manchoukuo's trade plan due to assignment of shipping.

### Transportation Measures

"In connection with marine transportation, Manchoukuo is receiving shipping space allocation under a shipping assignment plan with Japan and Manchoukuo combined into one unit. However, the allocated bottoms are insufficient to meet demands, and the authorities concerned are trying to remedy this shortage by making the most service of junks.

"As a permanent counter-measure, a marine transportation company will be established in Yingkow Kwantung Leased Territory, thereby carrying a shipbuilding plan into execution. In any case, as the shipping space problem plays an important role in the conduct of foreign trade, the Government is leaving no stones unturned in solving the problem.

### Domestic Financial Structure

"The successful accomplishment of the national savings campaign and the mobilization of capital in local districts depends a great deal on the adjustment and control over the local banks. On this ground, amalgamation of small and weak banks was encouraged this year.

"The inauguration of four banks on July 1 after merging the banks in Mukden, Harbin, Yingkow, Antung and other towns will mark and end of amalgamations in banking circles. The Government in the future will exert efforts to foster the existing banks in an endeavor to further stabilize industrial and financial circles."

## WAR CREDITS IN BRITAIN RUN INTO HIGH FIGURES

**Expect Expenditures to Reach £10,000,000,000 by End of Third Year of Conflict**

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—The total British war expenditures will have reached the tremendous sum of £10,000,000,000 by the end of the third year of the war, report Swedish papers.

The war credits, granted since the beginning of the war and amounting to over £9,000,000,000 have been nearly exhausted and it is believed that a further credit of £1,000,000,000 will be granted soon by the Government. The war expenditures would then be covered until the end of August.

The daily expenses amounted to £5,000,000 in 1939 but have now increased to £12,500,000. The first World War cost Britain a total of £8,500,000,000.

Thus, Britain has already spent more during this war in the last three years than during the four years period of the World War not including the expenditures incurred by the Empire and the cash credits of the United States.

### British Warship Sunk

D.N.B.

ROME, June 5.—A British destroyer was sunk off Tobruk by Axis units, reports the Italian High Command. No losses were suffered by the Axis.

# *Borneo Sees Japanese Girls for First Time As Group of 100 Arrives to Aid Rebuilding*

Domei

BORNEO, June 6.—Among the Japanese who arrived here on May 27 to aid the reconstruction work, are over a 100 demure maidens. Sixty of them will work in the office of the Army and in the Army administrative departments. About 50 will serve in the various hotels which are to be built throughout this island.

These girls, all of whom border on the age of twenty, have already arrived at the places where they will serve, ranging from Sandakas in the north to Ponchanak in the south. They are now resting their travel-worn bodies and are eagerly awaiting the day when they will get down to work.

The inhabitants of Borneo have been struck with wonderment by these gentle and helpful maidens, the first Japanese women they have seen. Said a soldier of the Imperial Forces on duty here: "When so many girls from good families can come to Borneo, everything will be all right here. There is nothing to worry about now. A feeling of real peace and quietude fills the atmosphere."

With the arrival of these maidens in Borneo, the harsh memories of furious marches in steaming jungles, of the horrible destruction, of the blood and sweat in the work of reconstruction, have all vanished. The soldiers once again feel a gentleness, and a desire to know the little happenings in their homeland.

The girls are all healthy and well. One of them said: "Borneo is a better place than we thought. The heat is not so terrible and we don't feel that we are so far away from home. If we had known it would be like this, we would have brought more 'yukatas.' We are now determined to do our best to build a bigger and better Borneo."

# Today's Press Comments

**Sunday, June 7, 1942**

**(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)**

### Gigantic Trans-Oceanic Operations

NICHI NICHI—The mighty Imperial Japanese Navy, which is now manifesting its unequalled and invinsible power far and wide in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, will no doubt continue striking hard at the enemy forces until a coup de grace has been dealt. Miserable indeed is the plight of America and Britain, who, after suffering all the setbacks so far since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia at the hands of the powerful Imperial Japanese Army, Navy and Air Forces, now seem to only be waiting for the final blow to be dealt them.

Having lost all of their bases in the southwestern Pacific, Australia was the only base left in this region for America and Britain to recoup their waning fighting power in order to pitch it against the mighty power of the Imperial Forces. However, with their successive reverses suffered recently in the Battle of the Coral Sea and more recently in the surprise attack carried out by special submarines against Madagascar, Britain, and particularly America, by this time must have lost all hope of staging their much advertised offensive war against the Imperial Forces.

According to military experts, hardly any effect can be brought about by using the same tactics twice in any warfare. However, it is noteworthy that the special submarines were used again in the attack against Madagascar with resplendent results achieved, although unfortunately three of them which participated in the attack have not returned as yet. At the thought of the intrepid and death-defying spirits of the crews of these submarines, who set out on their grave missions without the slightest hope of returning alive, we cannot but express our heartfelt gratitude and deepest appreciation.

### Scattering of Factories and Industrial Capacity Extension

HOCHI—Bills providing for national and provincial planning are expected to be introduced in the next regular session of the Diet. It is but proper that the Government should have seen fit to take action on plans for regulations to be applied to industrial areas. These plans will serve the purpose of the proposed national and provincial planning scheme pending the enforcement of the measure.

The regulations governing industries which have been approved by the Government will be enforced first of all in the Keihin, Nagoya, Keihan, and Kwammon districts. Population has reached saturation point in the Keihin and Keihan districts. Moreover, these districts already are littered with industries, large and small. Certainly something must be done about these districts.

The scattering of cities and industries is easier said than done. Such undertaking would be costly even in normal times. The times are extraordinary. There is danger that the enforcement of the plan of scattering industries, if not large cities at the present moment might hamper the efforts of the people who are working at full blast to increase the production of defense materials.

The Government will shortly be selecting sites for new industries which have been approved by it. The sites would be found in areas where the Government has decided all factories to be constructed in the future should be located. Needless to say, it will allow the principles of national and provincial planning already approved to guide it when it is doing the selecting of factory sites.

Incidentally, the entire national and provincial planning scheme has to be recast in the light of new conditions which have arisen in the country since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

### Anglo-U.S. Scholars and Government Officials

CHUGAI—The painful efforts to conceal the details of the consecutive defeats from the public are in themselves cowardly actions on the part of the Anglo-American Government officials, but when the circumstances that led them to take such measures are gone over, it is rather pathetic.

The reason for the blind belief of the Government officials that the Allies, though they have suffered a series of setbacks at the start, will win a protracted war, lies in the fact that they still place too much dependency on national resources. They refuse to give up their ground that the goal will be attained through expansion in the armament and naval programs.

It is necessary in modern war, of course, to mobilize various materials and produce more ordnance, but important also is the intangible spiritual power as was shown on many occasions by the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

At any rate, the crime which the Anglo-American Governments are committing in withholding information relative to the true aspect of the war is impermissible, but the learned men in America and Britain, if they have a sense of patriotism at all, should never shut their eyes to such deceptive policies of their Governments.

## NEW PANZER GUNS USED BY BRITAIN INEFFECTIVE

**Captured General in Africa Says Weapon's Efficiency Far Below German Make**

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 5.—Military circles announced that the British for the first time employed their new panzer guns in the recent panzer battle south of Tobruk.

The British Brigadier-General John Morrison, now a prisoner of war in German hands, stated to this effect: "We have been told wonderful stories about this new weapon General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, in an order of the day had stated that the strongest German panzer could be smashed by this gun-like weapon.

"The new anti-aircraft gun, however, failed to be a success during the battle. Quite apart from the large proportions by which frequent jamming occurred, they also were not very effective on the German panzers.

"I myself have fired one of these new guns at German panzers from a distance of 100, 200 and 300 meters without any visible effect. The panzers were certainly not destroyed. Their armor, by means of certain alloys, must be superior to our newest panzer defense."

## GERMANY TO RETALIATE AGAINST BRITISH ACTION

**Prisoners to Be Harshly Treated in Africa Until Britain Makes Amends**

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 5.—It was officially announced by the German High Command that during the struggle in the Marmarica, an order of the 4th British Panzer Brigade was captured in which it is said that the prisoners must not be given any food, sleep, water, friendly treatment or any conveniences as long as they have not been questioned by competent quarters.

The German Supreme Command consequently issued the following order: Starting at noon of June 6, neither food nor drink will be given to the British officers and men, captured in the present battle in Africa and in German hands, until this order which is defying and insulting humanity is being cancelled and until this is made known to the German Supreme Command by means of an official British declaration.

## U.S. SEEKS RUBBER 'ERSATZ'

**Roosevelt Asks for Large Funds to Cultivate Substitute Plant**

Domei

LISBON, June 5.—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for a special expenditure of $9,750,000 to cultivate a substitute plant for rubber for the fiscal year of 1943, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The acute shortage of rubber in the United States is proving to be an impending menace to the American munitions industry so that the Government, by utilizing the funds thus asked by the President, is planning to cultivate substitute plants for rubber in Argentina, Mexico and Chile.

### British Ignorance Revealed

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—Lord William W. P. Selborne, British Minister of Economic Welfare, expressed surprise that there still existed in England people who were of the opinion that the existence of a strong Germany to counter-balance Soviet Russia was desirable, writes the Aftonbladet in a report from London.

## ILLINOIS FACTORY EXPLODES

**10 Killed and 50 Injured—Cause Unknown**

Domei

LISBON, June 5.—The largest munitions factory in the United States, situated in Ellwood, Illinois, tonight was reported to have exploded, according to a New York dispatch.

The munitions factory was blown up in every direction with 16 dead and 50 injured recovered so far. The cause of the explosion still is yet unknown and it was reported that the noise of the explosion was even heard in Chicago, 80 kilometers away.

## COMMONS MEMBER RAILS CHURCHILL'S BAD POLICY

**Britain Now Faced With Greatest Crisis Since Prime Minister Hypnotized People**

Domei

VICHY, June 4.—Bitterly criticizing Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Commander Robert T. Bower, member of the House of Commons, in his speech at Leeds today, demanded to know just what the Prime Minister and the British Government have done so far, according to a London report received here today.

"As a result of the amazing hold which Prime Minister Churchill has over the British people, Great Britain is now faced with the greatest crisis in its history," he declared.

Furthermore, he stated that the complacent attitude of the Prime Minister has further aggravated the crisis, pointing to the Prime Minister's announcement that "the British Government has made no mistake as regards the United States," and Mr. Churchill's refusal to reorganize the Cabinet.

"Prime Minister Churchill may be indispensable for Britain, but England is a Democracy, and in a real democracy, the people must beware of so-called great men," Mr. Bower said.

# LISHIPING CAPTURED BY JAPANESE FORCES

**Enemy Forces on West Side of Nu River Now Totally Wiped Out**

Domei

BURMA FRONT, June 5.—Following a strong counter-attack against enemy forces, Japanese troops captured Lishiping, on the Yunnan border and southwest of Lamen.

Immediately after the capture of this strategic point, enemy forces in the area west of Lishiping were encircled with the cooperation of detachments from Tungling.

Completely annihilating the trapped enemy troops, the victorious Japanese Forces successfully wiped out enemy remnants in a district between Tongyue and Lamen.

As a result of these operations, the Japanese Forces have wiped out completely enemy troops on the west side of Nu River on June 4.

The enemy left behind 350 dead, 75 light machine-guns, 100 rifles and other war materials.

### Bruce Joining War Cabinet

Representing Australia, Stanley Bruce, Australian High Commissioner to London, will join the British War Cabinet, it was officially announced in London yesterday, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Stockholm quoting a London report, states Domei.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# GREAT VICTORY IN CORAL SEA SCORED BY JAPANESE PLANES VIVIDLY TOLD BY EYE-WITNESS

## Two Aircraft Carriers and A Destroyer Sunk in Heroic Action Staged by Fliers—Bombers, Fighters, Scouts and Torpedo Planes Took Part

**A graphic and detailed report of the Battle of the Coral Sea during which the Allied fleet in the South Pacific was destroyed, is made by a member of the Navy Press Section who had the rare opportunity of actually witnessing the Japanese Naval planes attacking the enemy fleet. The report as released Thursday at an unnamed base follows:**

At dawn on May 7, Imperial Navy planes were lined up at a certain airfield at a front-line base, their motors idly turning, for the report that a large enemy fleet had appeared in the Coral Sea had reached us the day before. But, we were not going to make any move until the enemy's movement was fully ascertained. Scouting planes were dispatched in all directions for this purpose. Thus ended the first day.

The Commander of the squadron then conferred with his subordinate officers until late in the evening about the tactics to be adopted. Scouting planes again left on their reconnaissance patrols before the break of dawn. All was ready, and dressed in flying costumes, the pilots of the main squadron were only waiting for the reports from the scouting planes before they took off.

**Planes Take Off**

At 7:05 a.m. the telegraph operator received a report. "What appears to be the enemy fleet is cruising 82 nautical miles south of Rossel Island," the message said. Tension filled the air. Then, "Ready to leave." the Commander said continuing, "in attacking, be cool and composed; be determined to destroy the enemy." The fliers on receiving the order and instruction silently bid farewell to the Commander. Thus, determined to die, all the fighters left the base. A large squadron of bombers took to the air shortly afterward.

Then, a few minutes later, torpedo planes loaded with torpedoes flew southward, in beautiful formation. Looking southward there was seen a mass of black clouds stretching far into the distance. A squall broke out, and visibility was reduced to a minimum.

"The enemy is 163 miles southeast of Baneet Island," it was reported to the fighter planes. The enemy fleet seemed to be cruising westward at a considerable speed. The squadron flew above the black clouds. At 8 a.m., it was further reported that the enemy position was 130 miles off Baneet Island. We emerged from the cloud bank, and before us stretched the sea.

"The enemy position is 105 miles south of Baneet Island; speed 22 knots," it was reported.

**Enemy Tries to Escape**

The squadron Commander in the first plane, looked at his map and after a speedy calculation, said; "They are heading southward, they are trying to escape." The enemy was taking a zig-zag course, running at full speed in an attempt to shake us off.

At 9 a.m. this report was received: "The enemy had turned its course northwestward." Then the Commander said: "Search for the enemy from the east," and at the same time ordered: "All men at their posts." The squadron made a turn over Tagula Island. A heavy squall broke out and the degree of visibility was lessened. Rain beat on the window panes, and it was difficult to see the rest of the squadron. It was most difficult to fly in formation under such conditions.

The planes gained altitude until they were in a dense field of clouds. It is more dangerous to fly in clouds than through a squall. But if they were to avoid the squall, they would have to change their course, and if that was done, the distance from the enemy would be increased. The course could not be changed so the planes proceeded despite all difficulties. The squadron advanced, harried by the squall. The sea below was grey in the mist of the squall. Large waves were breaking white.

**Scene of Battle Reached**

As the fliers were watching, the straight white course of a ship's wake was spotted. The scene of battle had been reached.

The rest of the fighters had become separated from their leader, and were flying far north of the torpedo planes. Around the squadron rose several towering clouds that glistened in the sun. Those great masses of clouds were everywhere. As I looked through a break in them, I saw two or three enemy ships. The leading plane dived like an eagle and disappeared below the clouds. The squadron followed it. At that moment the enemy ships threw up a barrage of shell fire.

"Smoke from the enemy guns is seen!" This was the report made to the Commander of the torpedo planes. The fliers shouted Banzai. There were at that time a large mass of grey clouds lingering to the right side, to the back of which the Commander led his planes. Completely hidden from the enemy, the torpedo planes prepared for attack. It was 12:30 p.m.

Then all the torpedo planes swooped down on the enemy. With three destroyers in the lead, the enemy fleet, mainly composed of two battleships and two A-class cruisers, was moving westward in two rows. Three destroyers brought up the rear.

**Smoke Screen**

Suddenly a brownish red streak shot up from an enemy ship. It was a smoke screen. Almost instantly the fleet was enveloped in black clouds.

Soon came terrific anti-aircraft fire from the enemy flagship. All the guns on board the vessel were in action against the Japanese torpedo planes. Our units flew into the smoke screens one after another in the face of the fierce gun-fire. The thunder of bursting torpedoes and shells was terrific.

Then a dramatic moment arrived. The torpedo plane squadron commander's machine cut into the smoke screen and swooped down on the enemy flagship. A brief period of suspense, and then the torpedo planes regained altitude . . . but the Commander's plane was a ball of fire, which soon dived down again to deliberately dash itself against the enemy.

This sight had the effect of spurring the rest of the fliers on to greater efforts. Furious attacks were launched against the enemy vessels. Some of the planes after discharging their torpedoes were seen dropping down into the sea like so many balls of fire.

The enemy warships wildly attempted in vain to change their course and escape from the rain of death. Soon the flagship of the California type began to list and then became enwrapped in black smoke and fire. The bow of the vessel submerged slowly. At 12:41 p.m. she sank completely.

The torpedo planes then directed their attack against the A-class cruiser of the Canberra type, which was sent to the bottom in 12 minutes. It was confirmed at that time that the enemy battleship of the Warspite type had suffered a severe hit on its side.

Just at that moment, a formation of bombing planes were heading for the theater of battle. The bombers, which had started from the base following close on the heels of the torpedo planes, were heading south.

The crew members of the bombing squadron were veteran fighters who had participated in a certain battle at the outset of the war and had scored brilliant war results. They were all confident in their fighting power and strategy.

As the squadron sped on its way to the theater of battle, the activities of the enemy fleet were reported by wireless moment by moment. A cumulus-nimbs appeared on the course and a squall broke out in all its fury around us.

As the squadron was flying through the clouds, a white line was spotted on the surface of the sea. It was more than 20 nautical miles away.

**Enemy Fleet Spotted!**

The Commander looked at the white line through his binoculars and confirmed that it was the wake of a ship. As the bombers approached it, six more white lines were seen stretching to the northwest. The enemy fleet had been spotted!

The crew members of the other planes of the squadron had by this time also noticed their prey, and the signalmen were already signalling to the Commander's plane.

When the bombers approached the fleet, the enemy had already been thrown into confusion. Every ship of the fleet was on the run. It was just 12:44 p.m. Yellow gun-smoke covered the surface of the sea and, now and then, huge flashes from the main turrets of the battleships were seen through the smoke.

Before the bombers arrived at the arena of battle, the battleship of the California type had been sunk.

Just when the squadron was flying into attack formation, the wake of a torpedo headed directly for the battleship of the Warspite type was seen. The next moment a huge spout of water rose at the side of the gigantic battleship.

Spurred on by this feat scored by the torpedo planes, the bombers prepared for action. Just then, however, a dark cloud came over the enemy fleet and blackened the battleships out of sight.

The Commander spotted a large-sized cruiser which was frantically on the run. The order having been given, the bombers instantly released their deadly loads on the target.

A few seconds later, a bluish blaze flashed from the left side of the vessel and the next moment another flash, mingled with black smoke flashed near the rear mast.

"Two direct hits!" The wireless operator proudly sent out a message. Subsequently many spouts of water were seen rising close to the sides of the cruiser. It was an A-Class cruiser of the Portland type displacing 9,050 tons, the pride of the American Navy.

The bombers then began to circle over the enemy ships. Shells exploded everywhere.

The American cruiser, enveloped in smoke was taking a zig-zag course in a desperate but vain attempt to escape. Soon its speed decreased and finally it came to a halt.

**Banzai!**

Shouts of Banzai came from the bombadiers.

Here I will briefly trace the course which the enemy fleet had taken.

It was on May 4 that the Anglo-American Combined Fleet made its appearance in the Coral Sea. It was a huge fleet, consisting of the crack American aircraft carriers of the Saratoga and Yorktown types, one British battleship, one American battleship, cruisers, destroyers and tankers.

The enemy warplanes carried out an air raid on a certain Japanese base on the foremost front the same day.

On May 6, the fleet was detected by Japanese scout planes while they were patroling the Coral Sea.

Learning that it had been spotted by the Japanese scout planes, the Combined Fleet divided itself into two squadrons, one, comprising two aircraft carriers and the other, two battleships.

On the following day, one of the squadrons consisting of two battleships, cruisers and others, was attacked by crack Japanese bombers and annihilated.

On the same day, when a severe fight was being fought between Japanese bombers and the battleship squadron, the other squadron, comprising two aircraft carriers, was steaming in waters not far from the arena of the violent aero-nautical action.

A Japanese squadron of warplanes was searching for the enemy aircraft carrier flotilla on the same day and, spotting it on May 8, launched that fatal attack on the enemy remnants, the results of which added another page to the history of naval battle.

At 6:30 a.m. of May 8, a message was received by the Japanese Units standing by to the effect that an enemy fleet had been sighted at a point southeast of Tagula Island. There was another storm on this day, but the Japanese Units nevertheless started out, resolved to add another laurel to their already brilliant accomplishments.

It was about this time that a Japanese scout plane, the same machine that had relayed the message indicating the location of the enemy fleet, met the Japanese squadron on its way to carry out the attack.

The scout plane had flown a considerable length of time and it had barely enough fuel to get back to the base. The pilot felt, however, that if he returned without leading his comrades to the enemy fleet, it might be missed.

**Heroic Self-Sacrifice**

With grim determination, he made a 180 degree change in his course and led the attacking units to the enemy fleet, knowing full well that this would be a trip from which he would never return alive. Reaching the enemy armada, he purposely nose-dived and crashed his machine onto the deck of the enemy vessel.

Thus, the attacking units were led directly over the enemy fleet by the death-defying action of this pilot.

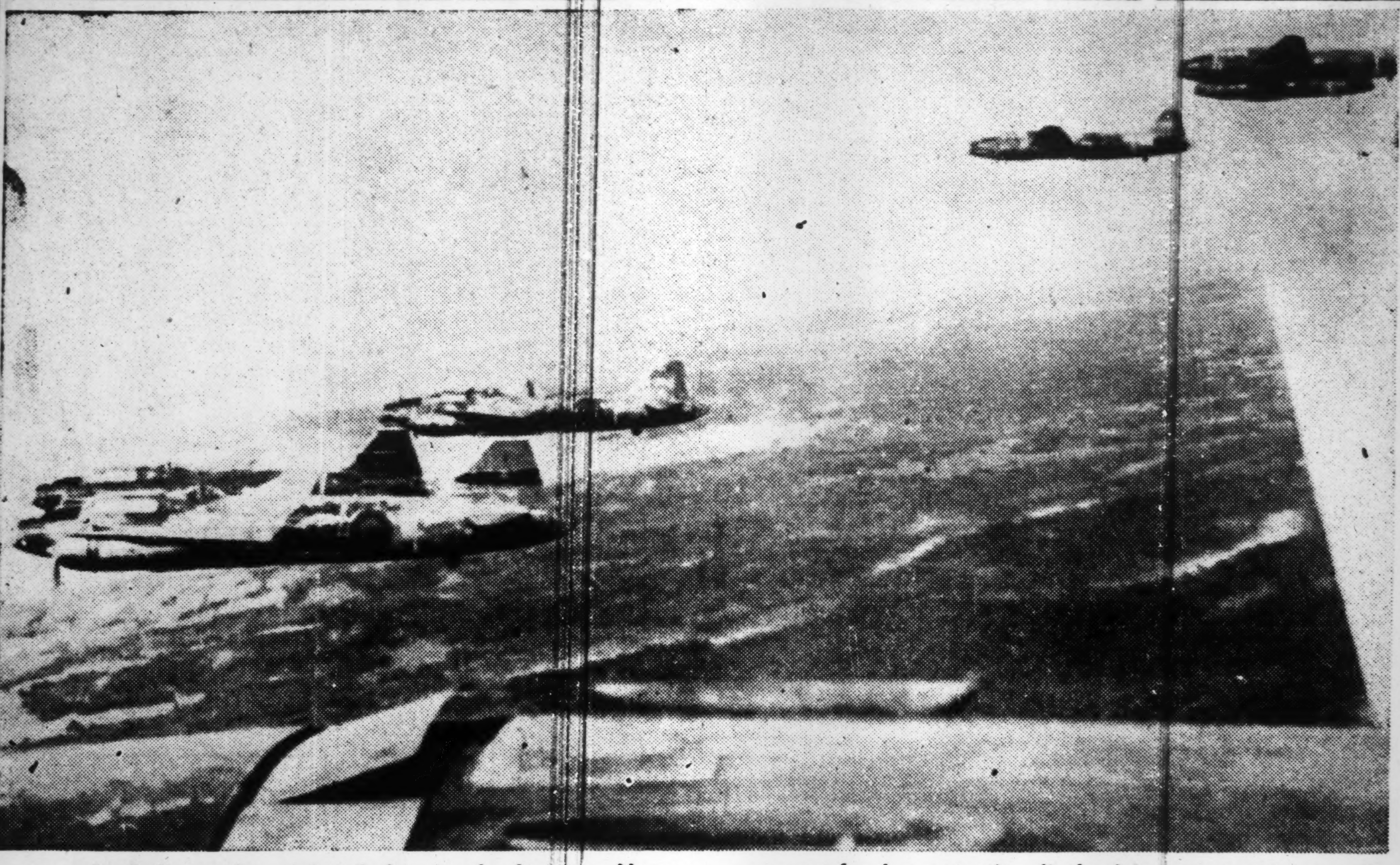
A terrific attack was launched, each pilot being determined to avenge the death of his fellow-flier who had so bravely laid down his life for the cause of the State.

One after another, with increasing fury, the planes dive-bombed on the enemy fleet which comprised two aircraft carriers of the Saratoga and Yorktown types, cruisers and escort vessels.

When everything was over calm was again prevalent over the Coral Sea—as if it was completely unaware of the historic engagement that had taken place between the Japanese and the Allied forces.

The accomplishment of the Japanese Naval Units on this day were two aircraft carriers and a destroyer sunk; two A-class cruisers severely damaged, 98 planes shot down and one large oil tanker heavily damaged.

## Supreme Over Greater East Asia



**Symbolizing the might of the air, the Japanese Navy presents its newest type of fighter planes, replete with every modern contrivances for 20th century fighting, as they gracefully wing their way somewhere in the Australian area not for demonstration display but eager to take a crack be it American, Australian or British craft. (Passed by Navy Ministry)**

## *Native Inhabitants Cooperate Happily With Japanese in Java Rehabilitation*

A trip through Java from Batavia to Surabaya is somewhat like a trip through the mountain roads of Shimane Prefecture in Japan, when green mountains and rice fields can be seen through the train windows, the only difference being that there are coconut trees in Java, and none in Japan, a Batavia dispatch to the Asahi says. The dispatch continues: The express train which leaves Batavia in the evening, passing through the high mountain regions, Bandoeng basin, picturesque pasture lands in the east and high mountains towering above the clouds which look like Mt. Fuji in Japan, arrives at Surabaya by noon the next day. Riding on a train equipped with a dining car, first and second class cars, and air-conditioning plant, the trip of 1,000 kilometers covered in 18 hours is a thrilling one especially was that peace and order have returned so soon after the terrible battles fought in that area.

A 'suicide squad' of 49 brave soldiers of the Japanese railway unit landed on Nerak, on the eastern side of the island, on May 1, and on May 9, eight days after their landing, captured the Bandoeng railways, which were left in a very bad condition. Forty-six bridges were broken and the 5,500 kilometers of tracks were cut in many places. As the bridges in Java are 50 to 60 meters high, the Chinma bridge being the highest in the world, at first it seemed impossible to repair the damages in a short period, but thanks to the now defunct Dutch Government's three year plan for the reconstruction of all the bridges, building materials, expert technicians and workers needed for the repair work were available.

The rehabilitation work of the railway lines began the very moment the Japanese Army took possession of the railway facilities, assisted by the wholehearted cooperation of the native inhabitants who worked day and night in spite of their false reputation of being 'lazy people.'

On April 29, the occasion of Tencho-setsu, the through train running from Batavia to Surabaya resumed its schedule amidst the of joy of all the people in Batavia. Some 80 per cent of the total of damaged tracks have been repaired and work on the remainder will be completed by the middle of August. With all traffic facilities being resumed, Java is now making rapid steps toward its reconstruction.

That rehabilitation of harbor facilities is not behind that of the railways is shown in the astonishing speed with which merchant ships are being repaired. Both at the shipbuilding factories and the harbor, the hard working native laborers are seen going about their tasks happily. When the Japanese Army first occupied the harbor, all facilities were in a sad condition; big ships lying one upon another, the harbor entrance blockaded with torpedoed boats, and mines, supply depots mostly burned down, and factories and lifts completely destroyed.

The Japanese Army and Navy Units, cooperating with the native people and the Dutch technicians who have awakened from their old illusions, worked day and night in cleaning and salvaging operations and repairing of lifts and factories, and in the last two months have accomplished the first stage of rehabilitation. At the time when the first "treasure boat" for Japan was loaded, cargo was carried to the boat on the shoulders of the Japanese soldiers and native people, but now the railways and lifts take all cargoes straight to the boats.

## UKRAINE FACTORIES BUSY

### Huge Amounts of Materials Turned Out During Winter

Special

BERLIN, June 4.—The Zaporozhe iron works in the Ukraine have turned out during the winter months 18,000 iron stoves with necessary stove pipes, 4,000 washing basins, 29,000 buckets, 30,000 hammers, 40,000 spades, 35,000 shovels, 10,000 horse shoes per month, 14,000 pincers, 1,500 screw drivers, 5,000 knives, forks and spoons, and a large number of sleighs, cans and harnesses, it was revealed here last night.

Fur caps, shirts, and similar goods were also manufactured there. Efforts are now being made to increase the output of these factories.

### U.S. Papers Suffer Cut

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, June 4.—From today, newspapers in the United States will reduce their volumes by 50 per cent. This step had to be taken upon instigation of the transport committee in order to spare automobiles and save tires. The New York Daily News has already started to distribute its paper by horsedrawn vehicles.

### Syrians Derail British Train

D.N.B.

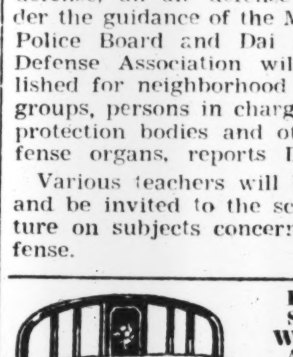
SOFIA, June 4.—Several transport trains of the British military administration were recently derailed on the Beirut-Damascus line, according to a report from Damascus. The trains carried war materials. The British authorities made extensive investigations and a general extension of the state of siege all over Syria is being anticipated.

## SCHOOL FOR AIR DEFENSE

### Planned for Neighborhood Units Under Police Board

In view of the importance of air defense, an air defense school under the guidance of the Metropolitan Police Board and Dai Nippon Air Defense Association will be established for neighborhood air defense groups, persons in charge of special protection bodies and other air defense organs, reports Domei.

Various teachers will be installed and be invited to the school to lecture on subjects concerning air defense.

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# MEIJI ELEVEN WINS GRID CHAMPIONSHIP

### Hosei Beats Rikkyo in Baseball—Keio Win in Basketball

The mighty Meiji eleven, Kanto collegiate football champions, rolled over Keio Saturday, 25 to 0, in a thrilling battle before a large crowd at the Korakuen stadium.

Meiji, thus clinched the title for the second successive season leaving no doubts of their overwhelming superiority over the rest of the League teams.

The Surugadai eleven smashed their way to a 19 point lead in 10 minutes of the first half before Keio could halt the brilliant attack for the greater part of the tussel. But the power and deception of Meiji produced another touchdown in the closing minutes of the game.

**Keio Suffers Defeat**

The loss was Keio's first in four league games but was its second straight setback at the hands of the Surugadai team since 1940.

Meiji's attack was led by young Yamahira who chalked up three brilliant touchdowns. Kuramoto added another while Obana tallied the conversion kick.

Meiji struck quickly, ringing up a touchdown on the fifth play of the game following Keio's kick-off. With the ball on their 48-yard line, Yamahira spun a pretty reverse pass to Wakatake who trotted to Keio's 8-yard line.

After picking up a yard, Yamahira sneaked over his right tackle to score the touchdown. Obana's placement kick was good and Meiji led 7 to 0.

Keio had hardly recovered from the shock of the first score before Meiji had struck again. Unable to move after receiving the kick off Keio attempted to punt. Meiji's line swarmed in to block the kick and Meiji had a first down on Keio's 15. Obana and Yamahira sparked a ground attack which carried to the 4 and from there Yamahira again hit over his tackle for a touchdown. Obana missed the point.

The battle took on the aspect of a rout after Kuramoto took a Yamahira pass to score a few minutes later from Keio's 32-yard line and Meiji led 19 to 0.

**Keio Fails to Rally**

Just when it appeared the Surugadai eleven was headed for another of their noted runaway victories, Keio came to life. And for the remainder of the half was on the attack but failed to piece together a sustained march.

The second half found neither team able to penetrate to any measurable degree the other's defense. However, Keio getting desperate in the later part of the half, gambled on long and short passes, connecting several times and once getting as far as Meiji's 24-yard line.

With three minutes left in the game, Meiji finally drove close enough to cut loose with another one of their slick passes, this time Yamahira taking Obana's pass from Keio's 25-yard line to score standing up to complete the route.

The line-up:

| Meiji | | Keio |
|---|---|---|
| Wakatake | REL | Tokunaga |
| Itoh | RTL | Sato |
| Nikaido | RGL | Tsujita |
| Tsuruoka | C | Okada |
| Kawashima | LGR | Yoshida |
| Isobe | LTR | Tanifuchi |
| Kuramoto | LER | Tanaka |
| Shimogaki | QB | Matsuo |
| Yamahira (Senior) | RHL | Nakano |
| Yamahira (Junior) | LHR | Miyakoshi |
| Obana | FB | B. Okada |
| Meiji .......... | 19 | 6—25 |
| Keio .......... | 0 | 0— 0 |

**BASEBALL**

In a see-saw tilt, the Hosei nine defeated Rikkyo, 9 to 7, in the first game of a big Six twin-bill played Saturday at the Meiji Shrine baseball stadium.

The feature game, Meiji vs Waseda saw Meiji spank their bitter rival to the tune of 3 to 1. Fujimoto, Meiji's chucker limited Waseda to four bingles.

The score:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rikkyo .......... | 030 | 000 | 301—7 |
| Hosei .......... | 000 | 010 | 71a—9 |
| Waseda .......... | 000 | 000 | 001—1 |
| Meiji .......... | 000 | 120 | 00a—3 |

**BASKETBALL**

Another triple-header of the intercollegiate basketball league was held Saturday at the Kokutaikan. Victories were scored by Keio, Bunrika and Waseda.

Rikkyo defeating Imperial, 54 to 31, while Bunrika outscoring Waseda, 38 to 28 and Keio downing Shodai, 39 to 26.

The scores.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rikkyo .......... | 22 | 32—54 |
| Imperial .......... | 15 | 16—31 |
| Bunrika .......... | 19 | 19—38 |
| Waseda .......... | 16 | 12—28 |
| Keio .......... | 17 | 22—39 |
| Shodai .......... | 20 | 16—36 |

## Today's Sports

**BASEBALL**

Big Six collegiate league games. Hosei vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Meiji at Meiji Shrine baseball stadium. 12:30 p.m.

**BASKETBALL**

Kanto collegiate league matches. Shodai vs. Keio, Bunrika vs. Waseda and Rikkyo vs. Imperial at Kokutaikan, Kanda. 1 p.m.

**RUGBY**

Kanto collegiate league matches. Nichidai vs. Hosei and Imperial vs. Bunrika at Motosumiyoshi. 3 p.m.

**SWIMMING**

16th Waseda vs. Keio meet at Meiji Shrine swimming stadium. 12 noon.

**CREW RACES**

All-Japan regatta. 2nd day finals in eights, fours and sculls at Toda course, Arakawa river 10 a.m.

**HOCKEY**

Kanto students league matches. Waseda vs. Keio at Tsukishima field. 1 p.m.


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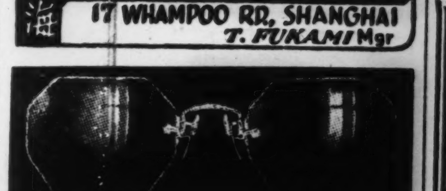

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# ADRIFT FOR 4 DAYS, AIRMEN ARE SAVED

### Plane Was Forced Down After Brave Fight in Coral Sea Battle

After four days' drifting about over the tropical sea on a collapsible raft, the members of a Japanese scouting plane which took part in the Coral Sea Battle were finally saved by a Japanese warship, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent aboard a certain warship.

The commanding officer of the ill-fated plane gave the following account of the forced landing and the subsequent adventure on the raft:

"At 8:35 a.m. on May 7, our plane hopped off from a carrier on an important mission of reconnaissance. The weather was foul and visibility extremely bad.

"We had been searching for the enemy for some time, when we encountered two enemy formations of nine planes each. We tried to evade a battle in order to fulfill our mission of reconnaissance, but the enemy fighter planes attacked us fiercely.

**Odds Too Great**

"We returned fire, but the odds were too great and beside there is a difference of speed between scouting and fighter planes. Our gasoline and oil tanks, the wireless apparatus and landing gear were hit by enemy bullets.

"We were obliged to make a forced landing on the sea, but due to our fierce counterfire, the enemy planes gave up their attack and disappeared.

"We disposed of all our important documents and pulled out a collapsible raft. As we had no oars, we had to row with our hands. The time was about 10 a.m. and in three hours we reached an island.

"Here we made oars of palm-trees and we left the island after sunset. The wind began to blow and we made a sail of the crew members' mufflers. Thanks to the sail, the raft developed considerable speed. But the wind stopped several hours later and we again had to row.

"On the following day, we were blown about by a series of squalls.

**Intense Cold at Night**

"We did our utmost to stop each other from falling asleep in the intense cold at night. Sleep means death on such occasions. At the breaking of dawn on the following morning we discerned an islet and tried to land, but our legs were so numb that we could not stand up.

"The fourth day of drifting came, but still we did not give up our hope of being rescued. 'We may not reach our base, but perhaps we will be saved by one of our ships,' I thought. Even if we were not saved by a Japanese vessel, we might be able to reach New Guinea.

"At about 3:30 p.m. that day we were watching an aerial battle between one of our reconnaissance planes and an enemy bomber, when one of us sighted what seemed to be the mast of a ship on the horizon.

"It must be a ship, everyone thought. It was a ship. It approached us and it seemed to be a Japanese vessel. Our spirits rose and we signaled. It was a Japanese warship. We were finally saved after four days' drifting on the tropical sea on a raft."


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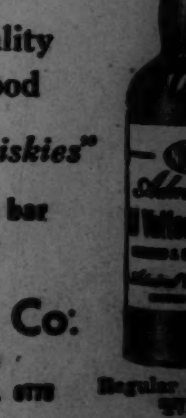


# AKIKO YOSANO GAVE NEW LIFE TO POETRY

### Brilliant Career of Famed Poetess Covers Over Half A Century

**By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE**

Because my songs are brief,
People think I spare words.
I have spared nothing in my
songs.
There is nothing I can add.
Unlike a fish, my soul has
no gills;
I sing only in one breath.

On May 29, 1942, Japan lost a poet. The brilliant career of Mrs. Akiko Yosano—extending across 64 eventful years—came to a quiet end. of her claim to immortal fame. Time alone will be the judge. Our appraisal, however critical, cannot but be inadequate without the advantage of historical perspective.

Over 40 years since the revival of the arts in the nineties, she has been a fixed star, holding unquestioned prerogatives, in the literary sphere. Among the brilliant array of talents that compose the contemporary Hall of Poetic Fame, her position is secure and beyond dispute, threatening at any moment to eclipse all the others. Brilliant in natural gift, daring in fighting convention, faithful to conviction, fearless of criticism, she has had no peer among women contemporaries, and certainly not many in the whole range of Japanese literary history. We would have to turn the pages of history very far back to find her equals among the great immortals of the Heian period (10th to 12th Century).

**Born in 1878**

Born on December 7, 1878, in Sakai, once a prosperous port town near Osaka, as the eldest daughter of Soshichi Otori, Akiko's girlhood was a mediocre one to all appearance. She did not distinguish herself in any way through the whole course of her school career which came to an end in 1895 with a diploma from the Sakai Girls' High School. In her own words, she was "a dull student far below the average."

At home she was a useful, practical member, showing little promise of either the revolutionary movement or the creative crusade she was to champion later with such dazzling success on a magnificent scale. Her father kept a confectionery shop, but, being addicted to strong drink, cared little either for the family or his business.

As soon as Akiko was old enough to read and write, she was the virtual manager of the shop, waiting on customers, keeping books and attending to sundry other details of shop management. Had it not been for the great grandmother's collection of books that filled a store-room at the rear of the shop, Akiko might have remained the matter-of-fact daughter of a conservative middle class family, married a philistine neighbor and lived happily thereafter as the good housewife of an unknown citizen of this dying port town.

The clock, is I look up, is only
at eleven,
And I rejoice in these long
autumn evenings.
Laying down my pen, my heart
quickens
To think that the time is mine.
Rising I take a book from the
shelf.
To browse in a book late at
night
Is to me more precious
Than for a reaper, halting his
scythe,
To look up awhile into the sky.
Gently I cut the first page.
The book I commence tonight
Is my journey to an unknown
world:
At first 'its well the author and
I
Should walk a little apart.
Reverently I cut the next page

**Read All Classics**

By the time she was 17, she had "read practically all the important standard works and acquired a certain amount of critical judgment." This early familiarity with the classics accounts for her lifelong interest in classic literature. She has actively favored the translating of the difficult classics into colloquial Japanese, and has herself translated the "Genji Monogatari" and others for the benefit of those who possess only an inadequate knowledge of the classic language. When one remembers that the "Genji" a difficult enough reading for a college graduate, one can well realize that Akiko, though "below the average" at school must have burned an infinite amount of midnight oil to get herself educated.

The literature of the Meiji era (1868-1912) began with the political novel. After the promulgation of the Constitution (1889) and the opening of the Diet (1890), literature took an inward plunge, turning its attention from public affairs to the problems of the individual. The inevitable outcome was a romantic movement that sang of awakened ego, leading naturally to a burst of lyrical poetry.

The publication of Toson Shimazaki's lyrics in 1897 raised the curtain and the stage was set for the poets who, though divided into controversial camps, were united in the sincerity of their desire to produce poetry for poetry's sake. In 1900 Tekkan (later Hiroshi) Yosano (1873-1935) founded the Shinshisha or New Poetry-Society and from April on published a monthly magazine called Myojo (The Morning Star). The magazine ran to the 100th number before it discontinued in 1908, dying away when romantic poetry gave place to naturalist prose.

Yosano's contribution to contemporary literature was two-fold: while making a fierce attack on conventional sentiments clothed in empty words, he advocated a revolutionary use of straightforward expression for what was seen by the eye and felt in the heart. In this crusade he found a kindred spirit and faithful colleague in Akiko. To the 18-year-old girl, Yosano's poems came as a revelation. Why should she not be able to write poetry herself in the same fashion? This man felt as she did, and expressed as she would. She began sending her poems to the Myojo, which accepted them with due recognition.

Great Poetess

Mrs. Akiko Yosano

Looking back upon this period of her life, Mrs. Yosano once wrote: "I longed to be an individual, and free. By a strange chance, I found my soul's mate, and with desperation I staked my whole life, fought and won my love. With this triumph, I escaped from the family bondage, which had so long imprisoned my personality. Moreover, that very moment, I found I could freely give artistic expression to my inner thoughts and feelings. Thus all at once, I won the three most precious things of life: courage, love and poetry."

**Yosano Visits Sakai**

The "strange chance," refers to Tekkan Yosano's visit to Sakai, where a coterie of poetic aspirants had formed a poetry society. A relation of teacher and pupil was immediately formed, the young woman submitting her compositions for Yosano's correction and approval. While this relation lasted, her poems grew more and more personal and passionate:

Not knowing love,
I sought beauty in the gods.
But today I see in you
The beauty of heaven and
earth.

* * *

Like my heart, awaiting you,
The flowers in my bouquet will
wither
Before the night has passed

* * *

I find myself becoming
A miserable coward.
Might I not as well
Be your wife?

The spell of Akiko's personal charm and the magic of her words held him captive until at last Yosano was induced to divorce his wife, give up his love for another beautiful poetess and marry Akiko in the autumn of 1901.

Previous to their marriage, Yosano had brought out a volume of Akiko's poems, a small book of 6 by 3 inches, containing 400 verses "The Midare Gami" (Tangled Hair), as it was titled, was a declaration of independence from feudal conventions, both in versification and social psychology. It gave a coup de grace to decorum and inhibition, and breathed new life into suppressed conscience. It awakened many a sealed heart to the glory and beauty of man, giving it a voice to sing, as she sang, praises to love and freedom. It was a mirror in which incredulous souls found reflected their inherent grace and splendor.

Though the publication met the criticism and curse of respectable society, young men and women followed the author in her emancipation campaign, and a chorus of their triumphant voices animated the monthly Myojo for several years. Whatever may be the intrinsic value, "The Midare Gami" broke the spell of tradition. And the reign of Akiko thus began. Between the years 1901 and 1928 she published 21 volumes of poetry.

Mrs. Yosano's courage in winning her love was paralleled by her courage in the management of her home. The mother of 11 children, she had a more than average share of household duties. Courage and love alone could have sustained her through the financial difficulties of early married life and enabled her to bring up all the children into full stature in the face of constant threat of illness, to look after her husband, to continue her literary activities and to serve, later, as the dean of a girls' school.

A poet, a troubador, a doctor, a
scholar,
A king or a regent, though he
may not be;
A fireman of a big liner, a fisher
on the sea,
Or even a simple type-setter,
he may be;
Yet I would gladly nurse and
care for my child. . .

And she nursed and cared for each child with infinite love and care, and her constant prayer was that all her children would "transcend all convention, live in love and freedom, and create a world of their own with their own resources." Nothing can be a more fitting tribute to Mrs. Yosano as a perfect mother than the 11 splendidly grown children of hers who have won deserved recognition in their respective fields of activity.

Mrs. Yosano's life was the endless expanse of an intense moment, intensely in love, intensely creative.

If today be full
And today be abundant,
I am glad to die today.
Tomorrow and yesterday
Are names I know not.

So she live, crowding each day—each moment of each day—with gladness and gratification.

From day to day I live along
Punctuating my spotlessly
white soul
With dots of crimson and
of gold.

The monument she thus moulded of her beautiful soul will stand forever radiant, gladdening and comforting the hearts of all who kneel before it and read its message, engraved in crimson and gold, of love, courage and poetry.

**Note: All the poems quoted in here are taken from "Tangled Hair." (tr. Shio Sakanishi, Boston, 1935.) Vol. II of Modern Japanese Poets Series.**

# JOBK TO PRESERVE NATIVE FOLKSONGS

### 350 Folksongs From Kanto and Tohoku Districts to Be Broadcast in July

For the purpose of perpetuating Japanese folksongs, the literature department of the JOBK Broadcasting Corporation of Japan has launched a movement to publish a collection of native folksongs.

The task has been entrusted to three noted composers, Yoshiaki Machida, Yukichi Odera and Hisao Tanabe with Kunio Yanagida put in charge of investigating the historial research on folk lore.

As one of the highlights of the plan now under discussion, 350 songs collected from the Kanto and Tohoku districts will be made public through publication and broadcast by the radio corporation during July.

In this connection, it has been decided to expand the area of collecting songs from all over the country after the first broadcast has been made next month.

Most of the songs relate to festivals and harvest celebrations observed by the farmers as well as the songs they sing while working.

Some of the songs are so popular throughout their districts that they enjoy the high esteem of the layman but it has often been criticized that when they are sung by popular singers, the real mood accompanying the nature of the song has been either lost or changed to some extent through misinterpretation.

Consequently, in order to retain its originality, the authorities will see that folksongs sung by farmers for ages will be delivered in the correct way with their accurate interpretation and atmosphere.

# Music Notes

Sixteen academical chorus groups will participate in a chorus contest to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, from noon today.

An invitation recital by Miss Akiko Ito, piano, and Miss Taeko Ito, soprano, will be offered at the Sangyo Kaikan Hall, 2 p.m. today.

Rachmaninov's Fantasia, Opus 5, and works by Mozart, Schumann, and Chopin will be played at a Recital on Two Pianos by Miss Fumiko Yamamoto and Yoichiro Miyake, 7 p.m. today, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

In his 90th pipe organ recital, Eiichi Kiyoka will play organ works of the Gregorian Period and contemporary symphonic organ compositions from 3 p.m. today at the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Women's University, Nishi-Ogikubo.

Felix Weingartner's Adagio from the "Tragic Symphony" and his arrangement of Lully's Concerto for Strings will be played at the Fourth Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert dedicated to the memory of the recently deceased composer-conductor from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 9, at the Sangyo Kaikan. Tchaikovski's Serenade, Mahler's Adagietto, and Pringsheim's Kleine Suite in Altem Stil will also be played by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Professor Klaus Pringsheim.

Nagayo Sekiguchi, most prominent disciple of Forrest Gartnett, will appear in a dance recital with his group, at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, June 9. Takeshi Horiguchi will be at the piano.

Madam Taneko Seki will present her vocal pupils in her fifth studio recital at the Sanshi Kaikan, 6 p.m., Tuesday, June 9. She will also participate in the program with vocal solos.

A vocal recital by Miss Sueko Hirahara, mezzo-soprano, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will be given at the Nihon Seinenkan, 7 p.m., Wednesday, June 10, with Miss Aiko Kurosawa at the piano. Songs and lieder by Grieg, Dvorak, Bizet, Strauss, Kunihiko Hashimoto, and Kiyoshi Nobutoki will be heard.

The Kokusai Bunka Gakuin is sponsoring a piano recital by Madam Lydia Schapiro at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, June 11. Bach's Italian Concerto and Schumann's Symphonic Studies Opus 13 are the main offerings of the program, which also contains works by Scarlatti-Tausig, Chopin, and Liszt.

Haruhiko Okami will appear in a violin recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, 7 p.m. Friday, June 12, with Mrs. Toshiko Okami at the piano. Mozart's Sonata in A major, Bach's Concerto in E minor, and a smaller selections by Sarasate, Schubert, Dvorak, and Vieurtemps will be played.

Lieder and operatic selections will be presented by Mrs. Suzuko Nikaido, soprano, in her first vocal recital since her return from musical studies in Germany, at the Aoyama Kaikan, from 7 p.m., Saturday, June 16. Alexis Abaza will be at the piano. Teiroku Mitsunobu, bass, will assist in vocal duets from Wagner's opera, "The Flying Dutchman," and other numbers.

As the third program in its Beethoven Cycle, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt will play the "Fidelio" Overture and the Fifth Symphony, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Saturday, June 13. Professor Leo Sirota will appear as the soloist in a performance of the piano Concerto No. 4, in G major.

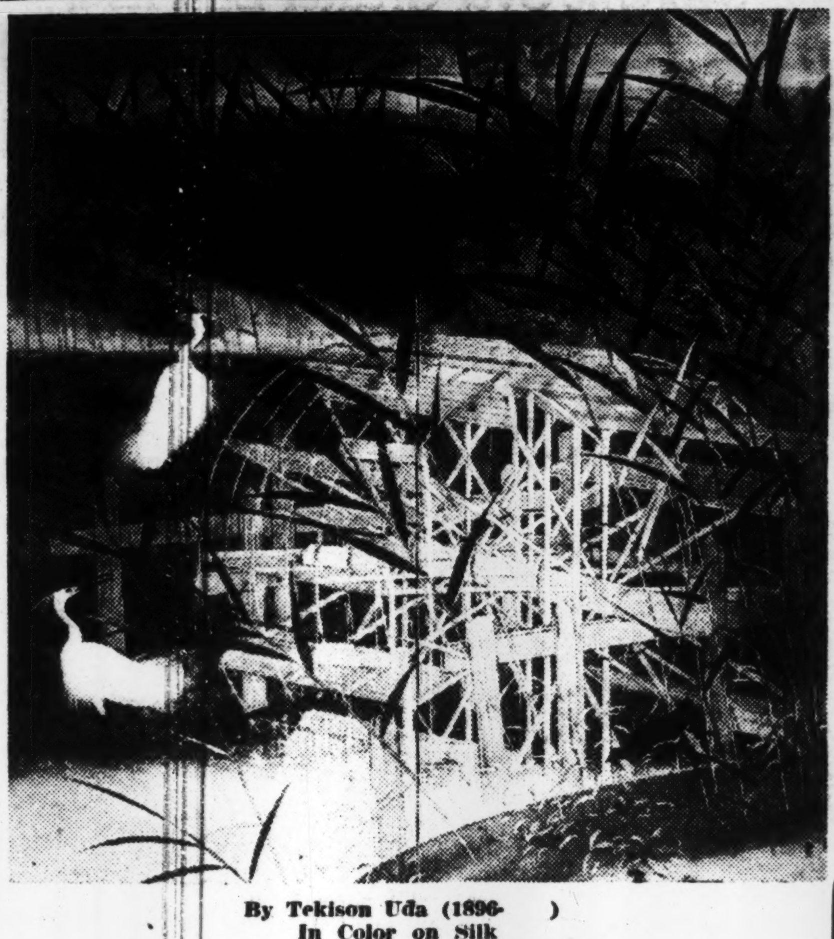
A program of Japanese, German, and Italian Music will be played by the Meiji University Symphony Orchestra at its 21st concert, from 1 and 6 p.m., Sunday, June 14, at the Meiji University Memorial Hall, Surugadai, Kanda. Works by Beethoven, Konoe, Johann Strauss, and Verdi will be given.

The 17th periodical concert by the Japan Youth Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Tadashi Hattori, will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m., Monday, June 15, featuring works by Dvorak, Sibelius, and Grieg.

Kikushi Tanaka will offer a piano recital of compositions by Bach-Busoni, Schumann, Skriabin, and Moussorgski, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, June 16, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Three sonatas by Richard Strauss Cesar Franck, and Beethoven will be performed in a recital by Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky, violin, and Professor Leo Sirota, piano, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, June 18.

# WATER-WHEEL AT YODO



**By Tekison Uda (1896- )**
**In Color on Silk**
**Owned by Baron Kishichiro Okura**

One of a pair of two-fold screens, this picture shows two white herons and a moor-hen by a water-wheel among reeds in a stream. The painter has used fine, graceful lines with ultramarine and malachite as the major tones of color, thus achieving a decorative effect. Tekison Uda, a promising young artist, was born in Mie Prefecture, went to Kyoto where he became a pupil of Keigetsu Kikuchi. He teaches at the Kyoto School of Painting and has shown his work at the annual government exhibitions since the opening of the Imperial Fine Art Academy.

## Radio Program

**Subject to Change Without Notice**
**Regular Program (Weekdays)**

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.: Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.: Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.: 2:30 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.: 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

**Sunday**
**— Morning —**

6:30 "National Resolution," by Tokumei Matsumoto; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Music: "Sonata for Violin and Piano in B Flat Major" (Mozart) and "Fantasia on Athens Ruins," (Beethoven-Liszt).
8:00 Talk, "Home Gardening," by Kiyozo Nishi.
8:30 "Records of Victories," by Phonofilm.
9:00 Tokyo Symphony Orchestra: "Suite No. 2 B Minor" (Bach). Flute solo by Suichi Kawamura.

**— Afternoon —**

12:30 Seio Wind Music Band.
1:00 Naniwabushi, by Tomowaka Suehiro; Chamber Music; Noh Play.
2:30 Radio Exercise and Music for Workers.
3:30 Tokyo "Big Six" Baseball Matches, Hosei vs. Rikkyo, Waseda vs. Meiji, Relayed from the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Stadium.

**— Evening —**

6:00 Children's Hour: News: Talk, "Genzo Shimazu, Inventor and King of Battery Manufacturer in Japan," by Motoo Noguchi.
6:30 Lecture; Music.
7:30 Last Week's War Situation.
8:00 Kabuki drama, "Nigatsudo" Relayed From Kabukiza Theater: Koto Music.
9:00 News; Talk, by Hisayoshi Muramatsu, of The Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Japan Broadcasting Chours.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

# U.S. TO CONTROL IMPORTS

### Production Board to Initiate New Measure Next Month

D.N.B.

GENEVA, June 3.—The United States Board of Production, according to the American news service, announced that from July 2, the Board will be in control of all imports in the United States in order to force foreign ships to give preference to those cargoes, which in the opinion of Washington were of war industrial importance.

During the past, the control of the United States shipping administration was handled through the shipping pool of the Allies.

Some countries, however, as for instance Argentina and Chile did not join this pool and thus, prevented Washington from controlling their ships.

# AMERICA TAKES OVER ALIEN PATENT RIGHTS

### Many of Great Value to War Effort of Aircraft Production

D.N.B.

LONDON, June 3.—Some 600 enemy patents of which 100 belong to the Junkers Workers in Dessai—most of them of great value to the war effort of aircraft production—have been taken over by the Administrator of Enemy Property in the United States. Some of the Junkers patents concern themselves with designs for freight planes. Other patents belong to the Bosch Company and concern electrical equipment while still others of interest to the U.S. armed forces concern aircraft equipment and certain scientific instruments such as the electron microscope of the Lorenz Company. Most of the confiscated patents, however, have not yet been handed over to the war industry.

Commenting on this American action, the New York Times says that the patents were taken over "because the army is interested in them."

# BRITISH AVIATION EXPERT WARNS OF REICH POWER

### Refutes London Statement That R.A.F. Losses Are Small

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—The British aviation expert of the Yorkshire Post, referring to the British assertion of allegedly small losses suffered by the R.A.F. during its raids against the continent, points out that the loss of 44 machines every night would amount to a monthly loss of 1,320 machines.

It can hardly be assumed that the factories of the Allies will be in a position to replace such losses which actually must be considered as very considerable, the paper states, continuing that in addition, there were also losses of bombers fighters, torpedo planes and flying boats on other front sectors.

The British expert further remarks that the German anti-aircraft defense are extremely strong and very effective and it should not be believed in England that bombing raids on Germany can be carried out with minor losses.


Vocal Recital
SUZUKO NIKAIDO

Alexis Abaza at the piano
Assisted by T. Mitsunobu (Bass)

AOYAMA KAIKAN
Saturday, June 13,
at 7 p.m.

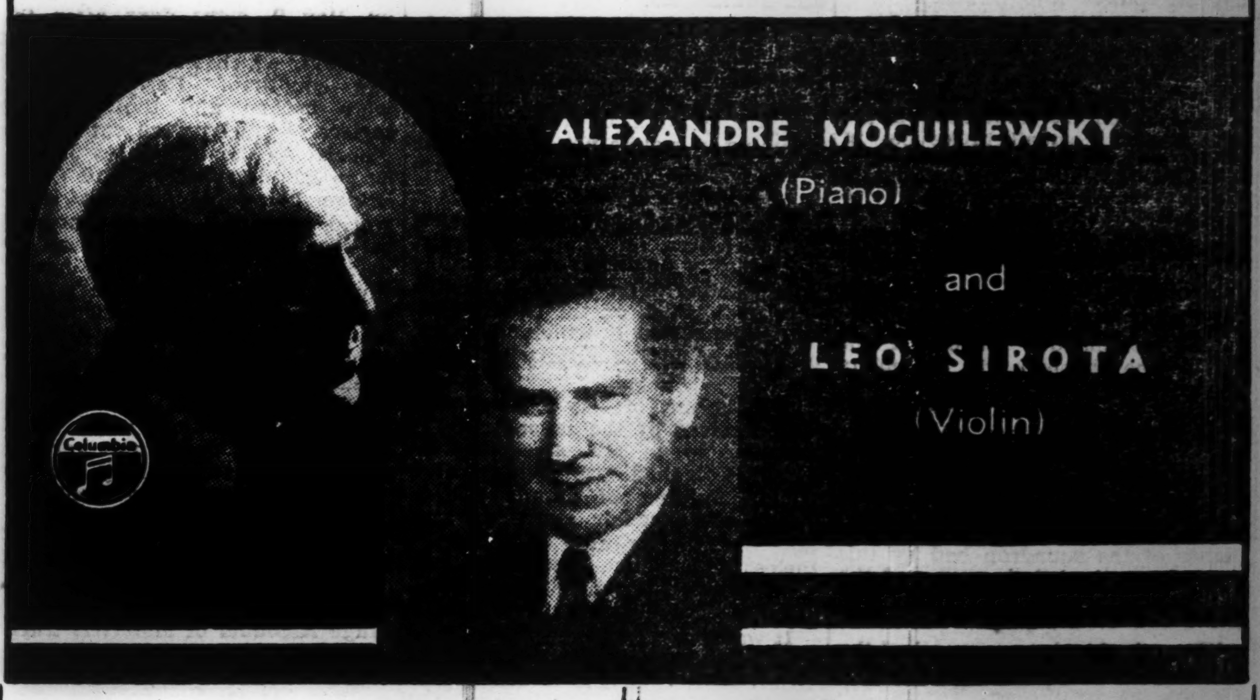
PROGRAM

1. DUETT:
Schoepfung (Adam und Eva) ......Halyden
2. SOPRANO:
Staendchen; Mutter, o sing mich zur Ruh!; Widmung; Er ist gekommen — Franz
3. BASS:
Die Liebe hat gelogen; Das Fischermaedchen; Der Wanderer — Schubert
4. SOPRANO:
Oper "Lustige Weiber" Arie der Anna .........Nicolai
Oper "Die Toten Augen" Lied der Myrtocle "Amor und Psyche" ........Eugen D'albert
5. SOPRANO:
Niemand hat's gesehen; Maedchen sind wie der Wind; Der Mummelsee; Tom der Reimer — Loewe
6. BASS:
Nachtgang; Ich trage meine Minne; Zueigunng — Strauss
7. DUETT:
Sandmaennchen; Kein Feuer, Keine Kohle; Du, du liegst mir am Herzen; Hans und Liesel — Volkslieder Deutsche

Admission: ¥2.80, ¥1.40 (incl. tax.)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores and Aoyama Kaikan.



VIOLIN and PIANO CONCERT




THURSDAY
JUNE 18th
at 6.30 p.m.

Admission: ¥3.40, ¥2,40, ¥1.40
HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
Advance Booking at Play Guide

PROGRAM
1. SONATA in E flat major, Op. 18
Richard Strauss
2. SONATA in A major
Cesar Franck
3. SONATA No. 9 is A major
(Kreutzer Sonata) Beethoven

Recommended Recordings by ALEXANDRE MOGUILESKY:

JW 553 — Elegie (Melartin); Claire de Lune (Debussy)
JD 6012 — Nocturne (Sibelius); The Swan (S. Palmgren)
JW 613 — Serenade Melancoliguz In 2 Parts (Tschaikowsky)
JD 6028 — Apres un Reve (Faure); The Little Shepherd (Debussy)
J 5626 — Valse Triste (Franz v. Vecsey); Serenade Espagnole (Glazounov)
JD 6038 — La Gitana (Kreisler); Melodie Arabe (Glazounov)

Columbia
GINZA-DO
Opposite Matsuya Dept. Store. Ginza Sanchome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 1767.



# Classified Ads.

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EURASIAN, with thorough knowledge of accounts and general office work, seeks position either in a Japanese or a foreign firm. Apply Box 901, Kobe.

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OMORI. 5-roomed foreign style house, furnished; subscription. Apply Ogawa, 1113 Higashi 2-chome, Magome, Omori-ku.

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SIX-ROOMED house at 45 Kitano-cho 4-chome, Kobe. Five minutes' walk from German School, Club Concordia and Tor Hotel. Rent ¥120. Apply Box 902, Japan Times, Kobe.

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KARUIZAWA: Foreign furnished house, 7 rooms, maids room, kitchen, bath, city water, electricity, garden, level and quiet location. Box 205, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

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SILVER foxes offered in exchange for decorative articles, watches, machines, curios or clothing. For appointment, kindly apply Emmar Co. (German), Post Office Box 486, Tokyo Central.

## Professional Notices

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MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

**MEDICAL**

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

## General

**FURNITURE**

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

# BANK DEPOSITS RISE MORE THAN DOUBLE

## Bond Digestion Plan Scheduled To Facilitate Wartime Financial Structure

## SAVINGS CAMPAIGN MAPPED

## Will Enable Financiers to Cooperate to Gain 100 Per Cent Results

Owing to the successful operation of the purchasing power absorption measures, bank deposits in Japan swelled more than double since the start of the China Affair up to March 31, 1942, reports the Chugai under the title "Advance of Wartime Financial Control." The paper says that Japan's new banking structure has been completed with the establishment of the National Monetary Control Association which has been invested with legal backings in accordance with the National General Mobilization Law.

The National Monetary Control Association, together with its subsidiary sub-control agencies, has been making efforts to enable financiers to cooperate in a 100 per cent display of the total economic capacity of the Japanese Empire. A close liaison will be kept with the Bank of Japan which was enlarged on May 1 and assigned with a new mission to act as the central bank not only of Japan but also of Greater East Asia. For this purpose, Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, was appointed president of the National Monetary Control Association and the vice-presidency was assumed by Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, deputy governor of the Bank of Japan.

As the result of the materialization of the new financial structure, the money market is not only placed under the control of the Government and the Bank of Japan, as it used to be, but also spontaneously controlled by the new control agencies. The most important undertakings being conducted by the National Monetary Control Association are the smooth digestion of Government bonds, the improvement of the industrial financing and an endeavor toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Monetary Sphere.

**Commodities in Demand**

Since war is the largest consumer of commodities, demand for commodities for military purposes have continued to increase since the outbreak of the China Affair, especially so since the onset of the War of Greater East Asia. In order to facilitate wartime financing, the Government mapped out the bond digestion plan, on the one hand, and the industrial productivity expansion and general material mobilization schemes, on the other.

A national savings encouragement campaign was launched by the Finance Ministry for a similar purpose. The balance of bank deposits throughout the country stood at ¥16,005,000,000 in March, 1938, but a mark of ¥24,961,000,000 was hit two years later and an additional ¥37,721,000,000 two years later still. Following is the annual balance of bank deposits classified according to the kinds of banks: (In ¥1,000,000)

| March. | Commercial banks | Chartered banks | Savings banks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1938 | 12.530 | 1.278 | 2.196 |
| 1939 | 15.290 | 1.446 | 2.722 |
| 1940 | 19.518 | 1.891 | 3.551 |
| 1941 | 23.738 | 2.450 | 4.675 |
| 1942 | 28.939 | 2.896 | 5.885 |

| | March. 1938 | March. 1940 | March. 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Current deposits | 1.844 | 3.043 | 4.731 |
| Special current deposits | 2.627 | 4.536 | 6.810 |
| Deposits at notice | 927 | 1.501 | 2.457 |
| Fixed deposits | 7.810 | 11.637 | 16.621 |
| Other deposits | 426 | 662 | 1.225 |
| Savings | 2.367 | 3.579 | 5.875 |

The statistics of bank deposits compiled according to the kinds of deposits are given below: (In ¥1,000,000)

A further remarkable increase other than in bank deposits was seen in postal savings which swelled as much as ¥753,000,000 in a short period of the first three months of this year. The balance of postal savings was registered at ¥3,685,000,000 in March, 1938, ¥4,374,000,000 in December, 1939, ¥5,574,000,000 in December, 1940, ¥8,938,000,000 in December, 1941, and ¥9,691,000,000 in March, 1942.

### Yalu Power Plant

The Yalu power plant is a joint undertaking of Manchoukuo and Chosen. The maximum capacity of the Yalu River facilities is set at 1,600,000 kilowatts. The first stage work was started at a cost of ¥100,000,000, calling for the establishment of facilities on the Chosen side of the river for generating 640,000 kilowatts as the maximum and 360,000 kilowatts under ordinary circumstances. A part of the facilities, capable of turning out 270,000 kilowatts, was to have been completed in 1940. The production will be halved for consumption by the inhabitants of South Manchoukuo and the North Chosen people.

### Price Control in Manchou

The Price Committee consisting of Government officials and representatives of special companies, in Manchoukuo, after several meetings in 1939 decided on the principles of price control to be enforced. The object of the price control is not to check an undue price advance, but the harmonization of the price level with requirements from the viewpoint of the expansion of production capacity.

## Gallants of Our Modern Cities

Despite the rigors of modern warfare and unnatural conditions now experienced in all countries, work in the cities of Japan still carry on as usual. Shown above is a body of gallant men whose motto is "business as usual," straining every nerve and muscle in a herculean effort to clear the city's water mains, thus enabling citizens to enjoy a plentiful supply of pure running water.

# SOUTH AMERICA NOW FACING GRAVE CRISIS

## Shortages for Vital Industries; 20% Freight Out Double-Edged Weapon

Pointing out that a grave crisis is theatening the domestic industry in South American countries due to the shortage of raw materials usually imported from the United States, the National, a Chilean paper, has revealed that various industrial mills in Uruguay, such as paper, cotton and glass manufacturing plants, have been compelled to cut down their working hour.

According to the paper, some can manufacturing factories in Uruguay have entirely suspended their businesses, while the Mexican Government is now applying restrictions to the construction of new buildings, indicating shortages in building material and on obvious dearth of iron and steel.

Meanwhile, a new measure is being enforced in Brazil to control the consumption of gasoline, the National disclosed, adding that a great shortage of raw materials is being felt in various quarters in Chile as well.

**Calls of British Ships Rare**

As a consequence of the marked depression now prevailing in shipping circles in the countries along the La Plata River, centering on Argentine and Uruguay, since the participation of the United States into the current war, the arrival of British vessels to Argentine's ports has become something rare, an Argentine's vernacular stated today, from Buenos Aires sources.

In addition to the recent falling trend of British cargo-boats to the above-mentioned countries, the United States so-called "good neighborly merchantmen's unit" which is composed of the steamship lines of Brazil, Argentine and Uruguay, has even suspended calls at overseas ports, since the United States' entry into the present war.

Meanwhile, Norwegian ships have already departed from the neighboring waters of these nations.

It is reported that the United States Maritime Affairs Commission is declaring that the 20 per cent curtailment of the freight rates between the United States and South American countries, which was decided on in the recent Rio de Janeiro conference, is evidence of the special favor of the former to the latter. Nevertheless, the fact remains that all American shipping has already been withdrawn from South American waters and this "special favor" can hardly be seen as effective.

Furthermore, the United States Maritime Affairs Commission is forcing the shipping of Argentine and other South American countries to pay these low-rate freight charges by intimidatory means, and declaring that, should the demand be rejected, America will immediately stop all supplies of oil to shipping within these ports.

Such being the situation, the economic predicament in the countries along the La Plata River is being further aggravated and the complete halt of trade relations between the United States and these nations is predicted before long.

### Manchoukuo Commerce

The commercial activities of Manchoukuo, prior to the establishment of the new state, were confined mainly to transactions in agricultural products for the foreign and domestic markets and in imported consumption goods. Since the foundation of Manchoukuo business in capital goods has taken an important position in trade due principally to the large-scale industrial construction program now under way. The greater portion of the trade is transacted through Japanese business houses which are mostly located in Dairen, Mukden, and Hsinking, with branches in other prominent cities of Manchoukuo.

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

**Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:**

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 137.5 | Same |
| N.Y.K., new, short-term | 96.4 | Same |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term | 98.3 | — .30 |
| Government bond, Kogo 5s | 107.20 | + .05 |

# 160 MINES TO FIGURE IN 2 MONTH PROJECT

## Second-Stage Program to Boost Output—Japan's Minerals to Be Developed

In view of the great importance attached to metal products at the present stage in the War of Greater East Asia, the Government has mapped out a program for effecting a second-stage output boosting period, under the sponsorship of the Planning Board and other competent authorities.

According to this program, leading mines all over the country are called upon to increase their production of metal products during the two-months period, under review, viz., July and August. At the same time, they are urged to set up a fundamental plan to encourage a permanent high state of production efficiency.

Incidentally, it is expected that the Commerce and Industry Minister will specify eligible mines, about 160 in number, and arrangements will be made by competent authorities to offer these mines, a preferential supply of labor and necessary materials as well as foodstuff, and approve special bonuses and allowances in addition to special rates of wages for workers during the stated period. Another feature of the intended program is the exclusive schedule drafted for the transportation of metallic products.

**Metals Covered**

It is said that the following metals are covered by the program in question:

Iron ore, manganese, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, asbestos, molybdenum, tungsten and nickel.

One of the officials connected with this program is quoted to have expressed his views to the following effect:

"With the object of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, it is necessary to accelerate the development of mineral resources in the country to keep the armaments production and the promotion of shipping at full capacity. It is for this purpose that the Government has drafted a program to maneuver the second-stage metal output boosting period.

**Supplies From South**

"As for our work to ensure a plentiful output of wartime requirements, we are drawing mineral resources from the southern areas. In order, however, to save freightage space, it is considered necessary to hasten the development of mineral resources in Japan Proper. Our idea is to arrange for the mine enterprisers to set up a permanent plan to boost their production instead of merely acting in accordance with a Government project.

"For the performance of this objective, which has been drafted with this idea in mind, it is highly desirable that the mining enterprisers should strive their utmost to attain the highest efficiency, bearing in mind the need for perfect cooperation among all parties concerned."

# BOURSE ISSUE RISES WITH NEW VICTORIES

## Almost All Listed Wares in Long-Term Section Moved Upward—Tobacco Wares Firm

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement of the Japanese special submarine attack on Madagascar and Sydney, together with the favorable development on the China fronts, caused a noticeable buying sentiment on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday. The bourse issue, new, rose up to ¥138.40 which is ¥0.90 higher than the closing prices for Friday afternoon.

In the long-term section, almost all listed wares exclusive of tobacco wares which continued to be firm for several days moved upward. Japan Oil, for example, stepped up ¥2.80 and its new ¥1.70 in a favorable reaction to reports which the company will boost its capital in the near future as preparations for its advance to the south. Kita-Karafuto Oil gained ¥0.30.

Among Miscellaneous, Tokyo Automobile Industry jumped ¥1.40, Furukawa Electric Industry ¥1.30 and Japan Carbon ¥1.90, while Toa Tobacco, its new and Manchuria Tobacco slightly dropped.

Not only national defense industrials but also such peacetime wares such as spinning show an upward curve. Nisshin Spinning climbed ¥2.10, Kurashiki Silk ¥1.40 and Teikoku Staple Fiber, new, ¥0.80.

Closing prices of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥37.50, N.Y.K. ¥109.60, its new ¥96.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.40, its new ¥98.30 and Teikoku Rayon, new, 90.00.

**Long-Term Market**

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

| First Section | Clos | | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuji Spinning (50) | 65.8 | d .5 | 66.0 | 66.6 |
| Do. new (25) | 37.9 | p .2 | 38.4 | 38.8 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin (50) | 154.2 | .... | 155.9 | 156.5 |
| Do. new (25) | .... | .... | 99.7 | 100.4 |
| Tei'ku Rayon n (37½) | .... | .... | 90.9 | 91.8 |
| Tokyo Rayon (50) | 48.4 | u .4 | 48.4 | 48.8 |
| Toyo Rayon, new (50) | .... | d .1 | 73.0 | 73.3 |
| Ensuiko Sugar (50) | 64.2 | u .1 | 64.5 | 65.4 |
| **Second Section** | | | | |
| N. Y. K. (50) | 109.9 | u .6 | 110.5 | 111.7 |
| Do. new (37½) | .... | u 1 | 97.6 | 97.7 |
| Do. new (37½) | 99.1 | u .5 | 98.8 | 99.6 |
| Ishikawajima S.B. (50) | 32.5 | u .1 | .... | .... |
| Do. new (25) | .... | u .5 | .... | .... |
| Uraga Dock (50) | 98.3 | u .2 | 98.7 | 98.6 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (50) | 84.8 | u .4 | 85.2 | 85.1 |
| **Third Section** | | | | |
| S. M. R. (50) | .... | .... | 71.1 | 71.8 |
| Japan Fat | 68.0 | d .1 | 68.5 | 69.2 |
| Japan Nickel | 46.8 | u .5 | 47.3 | 47.3 |
| Japan Soda | 41.9 | u .3 | 42.3 | 42.7 |
| Japan Automobile Ind | 75.9 | p1.4 | 75.9 | 76.6 |
| Ikegai Automobile Ind | 67.7 | u .2 | 68.5 | 69.0 |
| Kotobuki Heavy Ind | 65.0 | u .2 | .. | 66.6 |
| Toyo Ball Bearing | 87.0 | .... | 97.3 | 88.2 |
| Japan Carbon | 94.2 | u1.7 | 94.1 | 95.9 |
| Mitsubishi Machinery | 138.7 | u .7 | 138.7 | 139.9 |
| Japan Piston Ring | 83.5 | .... | 81.9 | 82.9 |
| Japan Oil | 82.4 | u3.1 | 83.0 | 83.7 |
| Karafuto Oil | 50.4 | u .2 | 50.7 | 51.4 |

**Government Bonds**

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Koko 5% | 107.20 | 107.20 | 107.20 | 107.20 |
| Second 5% | 107.10 | 107.10 | 107.10 | 107.10 |
| First 4% | 103.05 | 103.05 | 103.05 | 103.05 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

| | Open. | High | Low. | Clos |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 138.2 | 138.4 | 137.5 | 137.5 |
| N. Y.K., old | 109.9 | 110.2 | 109.6 | 109.6 |
| N. Y. K., new | 96.1 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 96.4 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin. | 154.5 | 154.8 | 154.0 | 154.4 |
| Do. new | 98.6 | 99.0 | 98.3 | 98.3 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n. | 90.1 | 90.6 | 90.0 | 90.0 |
| Osaka Stock, new | 75.6 | 75.8 | 75.0 | 75.3 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 73.4 | 73.5 | 72.9 | 73.1 |
| Japan Oil | 81.7 | 82.2 | 81.5 | 81.9 |
| S. M. Railway | 71.0 | 71.4 | 71.4 | 71.4 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy | 85.0 | 85.0 | 84.9 | 84.9 |
| Hitachi Works | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.4 |
| Japan Mining | 59.2 | 59.3 | 59.1 | 59.1 |
| Manchurian Ind. | 58.5 | 58.3 | 58.2 | 58.2 |

### Bill Clearings

June 6 (In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 267.841 | 207.499 |
| Balance | 25.342 | 18.174 |

# TOBACCO STOCKS UP; NEW HIGHS RECORDED

## Future Merger Seen Owing to Favorable Position of Two Business Concerns

Stock prices of tobacco manufacturing companies on the Tokyo Stock Exchange have been skyrocketing remarkably during the past week. As compared with the prices of these stocks in the earlier part of last week, Friday's closing prices created new highs on parade. Toa Tobacco shows a gain ¥9.20, its new ¥6.50, Manchuria Tobacco ¥17.60, Manshu Toa Tobacco ¥13.20 and Leaf Tobacco, ¥26.00, reports the Chugai Shogyo, Saturday morning.

As for bullish factors that have brought about this continuous and unusual rising trend, the southward expansion of the Toa Tobacco and the rumored amalgamation of the Manchuria Tobacco and Manshu Toa paper. Although the amalgamation project of the two companies remains yet to take concrete form, the geographic proximity of the two companies will doubtless induce the two concerns to carry out their mutual amalgamation at no distant date. Judging from their respective capital funds, dividend rates and stock quotations, it is felt that the amalgamation will be materialized at the ratio of two shares of the Manchuria Tobacco against one share of the Manshu Toa Tobacco.

**Head Office Moved**

It is recalled that the Manshu Toa Tobacco moved its head office from Mukden to Hsinking, under the date of May 1 this year, and that the Manchuria Tobacco, at present, has its head office in Hsinking. This fact, combined with the significant remark made by the directors of Manchuria Tobacco in the course of the shareholders' general meeting that took place some time ago, makes it more than probable that the amalgamation will soon materialize.

On the other hand, the directors of this company observe that projected seizure of the tobacco mills formerly run by the Anglo-American trust will be effected earlier than the amalgamation of the two concerns. If the operation of these mills, capitalized by foreign trust, are to be entrusted to our enterprisers, Manshu Tobacco will necessarily increase its capital. From the viewpoint of the possible increase of its capital as well as the contemplated expansion of our various tobacco enterprises to the southern regions, there is every reason to anticipate a bright future for our tobacco industries.

## SERICULTURE IN MANCHOU

### Introduced Into Country 200 Years Ago, Now Extensive Industry

Sericulture which was first introduced into Manchoukuo some 200 years ago from Shantung Province, is now carried on quite extensively in the mountainous regions of the Liaotung Peninsula as a secondary occupation of Manchoukuoan farmers. Wild silk is mainly produced in Angtung, Kaiping, Haicheng, Hsiuyen, Fengcheng, Chuangho, Kwantien, Hsifeng and Huanjenhsien. Wild silkworms were formerly raised on oak, "nara" (Quercus glandulifera) and (glandulifera) and "kunugi" (Quercus serrata) trees in the past, but in recent years it has been found that they also thrive well on "akayanagi" trees.

Production of wild silk cocoons amounted to 566,693 kilograms in 1936 and to 671,529 in 1937. In Manchoukuo silkworms are raised twice a year, in spring and autumn, but the cocoons produced in autumn are superior and are used chiefly for reeling silk. Silk thread has hitherto been exported to Japan for making pongee. The production of mixed cloth woven with wild silk and Japanese raw silk for making western and Japanese clothing is anticipated in the future.

### Maize Export Third

Among native cultivations other than rice in Indo-China, the greater portion is just sufficient for local consumption, such as beans, sweet potatoes, tobacco, coffee, tea and coconuts, while maize is now ranking third in export trade. Marine products, though of high importance for a large portion of the inhabitants, do not play any role in the export trade, but mining products, particularly coal, are among the most valuable shipments leaving the northern ports, and mining activities have been considerably accelerated during the past few years.

### Indo-China Lime

Phosphate of lime is mined from deposits in Tonkin and Annam, where also antimony is produced. There had not been any production of the latter mineral up to 1934, but in that year a native mining industrialist discovered ores containing 5 per cent of the mineral, and since then exploration has been fairly active. Manganese, whose output had been trifling until 1935 is at present produced in larger quantities, and chromium is found in northern Annam.

**Investments**

**SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.**

**NIZO OBA**

(P.O. Box 67, Nihombashi). The Kataoka Shoten, Licensed Tokyo Stock Exchange Broker, Kabutocho 1-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kayabacho (66) 1151-59, 3314, 3163, 0384.

**Correspondence in English Invited.**

## *Central China Economy Undergoing Change; Shanghai Assuming New Role in East Asia*

With the withdrawal of Britain and the United States from the Central China market consequent upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the economic conditions in Central China are now undergoing great changes and in parallel with it the economy of Shanghai, the gateway to Central China, is also being reorientated to serve as one of the links of the chain of the East Asia Grossraumwirtschaft, it was pointed out by the Chugai Shogyo Shimbun, a metropolitan trade journal, in a series of two articles.

The immediate guiding principle of the reorganization of the economy of Shanghai, the journal says, is to make Shanghai the shipping port of the "arsenal and larder" for the successful conduct of the War of Greater East Asia. Central China being the supply depot of Japan, and in future Shanghai will no doubt become one of the most important key points of Japan's world economic policy, the paper pointed out.

**War Effect Far-Reaching**

The following is the sum and substance of the article

The most far-reaching effect of the War of Greater East Asia upon the enemy of Central China, is the withdrawal of Shanghai and the International Settlement as a free port and a free market respectively.

And Shanghai which is the center of economy of Central China is undergoing great changes on the road to its complete economic reorganization as one of the links of the chain of the East Asia Grossraumwirtschaft.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the reorientation of Shanghai has been going on in the fields of economy, politics and culture, but from the economic viewpoint alone, Shanghai is rapidly heading toward a wartime planned economy under the leadership of Japan, excluding the entire liberalistic economy of Britain and the United States.

**Rich Legacies Bequeathed**

Pre-war Shanghai was an international port with a population of 200,000,000 Chinese, living along the delta of the Yangtze River and its hinterland as the background, and showed prosperity under the economic and political control of the Anglo-Saxons. After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Shanghai was bequeathed with rich economic legacies of Britain and the United States in the form of financial and economic institutions, social service institutions, wharfs, plants and warehouses. Under these conditions the immediate guiding principle of the reorganization of Shanghai is to make it a gateway to the "arsenal and larder" of Japan and Central China for the successful conduct of the War of Greater East Asia, and in the years to come, to make it one of the most important economic key points of Japan's world economic policy.

**Two Main Aims**

For the realization of this, the reorganization of Shanghai should be based upon the following two principal aims:

(A) The supply of a large amount of materials and capital to Shanghai from Central China so as to reduce as much as possible Japan's economic burden toward Shanghai and Central China, and to contribute to the economic power of Japan for the successful conduct of the war.

(B) The stabilization of the intellectual condition of the Chinese people by ensuring them the minimum standard of living. In short, what is demanded of us all within the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere is to place the whole orbit on an autarchical basis as speedily as possible, and this is interperated as the basic economic policy of Japan toward Central China.

**Situation Reviewed**

Let us review the economic reorganization of Shanghai that has been effected within the past six months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

First of all, it was necessary to readjust the relations between the supply and demand of all commodities and materials on a well planned footing with the ultimate object of placing Central China on a self-sustaining basis. In other words, now that foreign trade of Shanghai is almost entirely eliminated, it was necessary to strictly regulate the consumption of all materials and commodities held in stock in Shanghai and Central China, so as to make them last as long as possible.

This forms the dual aim of securing the supply of war materials and stabilizing the living of the Chinese people.

# LOANS ON INDUSTRIES STILL GOING UPWARD

## People's Rehabilitation Bank Founded in 1940 Now Has Capital of ¥50,000,000

Reflecting upon the smooth transfer of Japan's industry from a peacetime structure to the wartime setup, loans by the People's Rehabilitation Bank, a banking institution for facilitating the establishment of the new economic structure have been continuing to move upward, according to the Chugai. The paper says that the balance as of May 31 was registered at ¥45,200,000.

Out of the total, about ¥37,758,000 was loaned on the security of idle facilities, about ¥6,837,000 for the relief of small manufacturers and traders and the remaining ¥625,000 for other purposes. The chartered bank extended ¥20,235,000 out of the ¥37,758,000 to rice dealers, ¥74,376,000 to bus and truck companies, ¥232,000 to machinery manufacturers, ¥1,294,000 to slide fastner manufacturers, and ¥1,468,000 to others. According to the prefectural statistics, Tokyo accounts for ¥12,622,000 out of the ¥37,758,000, Osaka for ¥10,511,000, Saga for ¥842,000, Hiroshima for ¥445,000, Miyagi for ¥435,000, Yamagata for ¥408,000, Miye for ¥357,000 and Kyoto for ¥301,000.

**Bank Founded in 1940**

It was at the end of 1940 that the People's Rehabilitation Bank was established under the leadership of Kiroku Oguchi with a capital of ¥2,000,000, half of which was invested by the Government and the other half contributed by the National Monetary Council, a bankers' organization. The capital was swelled to ¥20,000,000 in July, 1941, and further to ¥50,000,000 in accordance with the revised law relating to the bank early this year.

The most important business of the wartime banking institution is the extension of facilities to those smaller manufacturers and traders who will close down their factories or stores. In this case, loan will be given by the bank on the security of industrial facilities and other equipments which the applicants for loans have. The value of these assets is estimated by prefectural committees, members of which are appointed by prefectural governors concerned. The bank also administers the disposal of these assets.

Funds necessary for these financial aids are being raised by the issuance of debentures of the bank, payment of which guaranteed by the Government. The People's Rehabilitation Bank Law gives the president of the bank an authority to float its debentures up to 10 times its paid up capital.

# VULCANIZED FIBER FOUND TO SERVE AS SUBSTITUTE

## Now Serving to Replace Minor Metallic Articles; Can Be Produced at Low Price

Vulcanized fiber, essentially made of vegetable fiber, is now serving as a substitute for minor metallic articles and for insulators in place of hides and leather by reason of its strong power of resistance against electricity and low market price. As a matter of fact, the demand for this substitute is now becoming so remarkable that the various mills concerned are urged to boost their productions so as to cope with the ever-increasing orders.

This vulcanized fiber is turned out through a chemical process, with raw materials taken from general vegetable fibers or cotton rags obtainable in cotton spinning mills. The only handicap in its production is felt in the process of finishing, which takes a considerable time. It is to be hoped, therefore, that chemical experts will be called upon to conduct researches to discover another process to simplify the existing one.

### Soya Beans of Manchoukuo

The soya bean oil milling enterprise enjoys a pre-eminent position among the various industries of Manchoukuo. This is due in great measure to the fact that Manchoukuo is one of the largest growers of soya beans and that bean oil and bean cakes form important items in the exports of the country. The value of bean oil output amounted to over 31,000,000 Yuan in 1936, and production is mainly centered in the cities of Dairen, Yingkow, Angtung and Harbin.

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## The Fund Control and Trade Plans

The fund control and trade plans for the 1942-43 fiscal year, worked out by the Planning Board in consultation with the various ministries concerned, were approved by the Cabinet at its regular meeting on June 2. These plans constitute a part of a comprehensive framework which includes the plans already adopted by the Government for national mobilization, for the expansion of productivity, and for the mobilization of materials, and is consequently inseparably related to them.

The fund control plan, which is in line with the policy for consolidating the wartime financial and monetary structure of the nation, is based on a strengthened system of planned national savings. The aim of the scheme is to insure a complete digestion of national bonds and to secure as much funds for industrial purposes and for investment in Manchoukuo and China during the current fiscal year as were made available in the previous fiscal year.

The trade plan, which was drafted with reference to the wartime materials mobilization plan, would expand the combined economic power of Greater East Asia. The measures to be adopted to achieve this goal are designed to increase imports from Manchoukuo and China and to secure supplies of materials produced in the southern regions, although with respect to Manchoukuo and China there seems to be little hope of increasing exports to them in a substantial way. In short, the plan is designed to insure a smoother and more rational interchange of commodities among the countries within the Greater East Asia sphere. Naturally there will be in it an extremely great degree of elasticity.

As will easily be seen, the trade plan will be in the nature of a band around the proposed economic structure embracing the wide area of Greater East Asia. At the same time the plan will constitute the most vital factor in the materials mobilization plan.

Commerce in wartime is destined to play an important role in the operations for the acquisition of materials. The aim of the nation's trade policy today must be to secure from the whole of Greater East Asia resources of materials important for defense, and to augment the nation's fighting strength through a full display of the economic power built upon these materials. It also should aim to promote the maintenance of the livelihood of the inhabitants and to develop natural resources while preventing the outflow of materials produced in East Asia to hostile countries.

It is a matter of general knowledge that East Asia is rich in resources and that the materials produced in this part of the world are of extremely high grade. Hence there is not the slightest room for doubt that America and Britain suffered a very serious setback not only strategically but also economically when they were completely ousted from the position they had occupied in East Asia. It is no exaggeration to say that Britain, in having been eliminated from East Asia, has lost the better part of her economic power.

The United States takes pride in the richness of the resources with which Nature has favored her. But the area where the influence of the United States with its vast resources of materials is felt is limited to the American continent. Quantitatively as well as qualitatively, the resources of America are far behind the combined resources of Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, French Indo-China, and the countries of the southern regions.

From this it will be patent that as the trade plan gets under way, America and Britain will find that in point of economic power, which is a decisive factor in the outcome of a war, they will be no match for Japan.

Japan's trade with Manchoukuo and China constitutes the mainstay of the trade of the countries of Greater East Asia. The aim of the present trade plan is to increase rapidly the trade between Japan on the one side and Manchoukuo and China on the other. It also would strengthen the economic ties between Japan, Manchoukuo, and China on the one hand and Thailand, French Indo-China, and the other southern regions on the other. When all is said and done, the plan seeks to rationalize and adjust the interchange of commodities throughout Greater East Asia.

Japan's trade with the countries of Greater East Asia since the southern regions were brought under Japanese control far exceeds in both volume and value the total trade of Japan in 1937 with the entire world. This is a consideration which fans the hope that an exceedingly bright future lies in store for the trade of Greater East Asia.

Naturally, at a time when our country is putting forth every effort in the conduct of the war, no great increase can be expected in Japan's export trade. There is danger that Japan's trade during the current fiscal year will even show some excess of imports over exports. However, in regard to the no less important factor of the invisible trade, a great increase in the excess of exports over imports is to be expected in consequence of the fact that Japan is engaged in the construction of the new order throughout East Asia. This should enable the countries of East Asia to increase their exports of materials to Japan by way of assisting in the work of constructing the new order.

There is every reason therefore to expect that the trade plan covering Greater East Asia will become firmly established with the progress of the state planning scheme and with the establishment of the Greater East Asia monetary sphere to be brought about through the adjustment of prices and through the system of exchange settlements.

As for the other plan adopted by the Cabinet at the same time, namely the fund control plan, this is a scheme designed to insure a smooth and rapid digestion of the increased issue of national bonds and to meet the demand for funds for construction projects in the occupied southern areas. It also seeks to coordinate on a planned basis with the digestion of national bonds the related work of accommodating funds to home industries, of providing for investment of funds in the various countries of Greater East Asia, and of providing funds for the use of the people at large.

In regard to the digestion of national bonds, the plan provides for a distinction between Japan Proper and the territories elsewhere. At home quotas will be assigned to private financial houses and to government institutions concerned. An increase in the amount of bonds to be absorbed by the general public is also anticipated. Incidentally, during the current year the people at large will be asked to buy more bonds than in the last fiscal year.

Both the fund control and the trade plans will serve to demonstrate the characteristics of the War of Greater East Asia which possesses the two aspects of fighting and constructing. While hostilities are being conducted over the whole Pacific, programs of construction are being pushed at the same time. In this latter constructive aspect of the war, both the fund control and the trade plans have an important part to play.

Japan has already increased her national savings by ¥23,000,000,000. She has instituted increased taxes. The very fact that Japan has enforced these and other measures which are necessary for the furtherance of her basic policy shows that she has definite plans in readiness for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere regardless of any contingency.

### Province Is Densely Populated

Chekiang is the smallest but one of the most famous and densely peopled provinces of China, with an area of 36,680 sq. m. and a population of 22 millions. It is the most northerly of the coastal provinces of south China and is situated where the south-west to north-east ridges, so characteristic of south-east China, begin to sink beneath the alluvial plains of the delta of the Yangtze-Kiang.

## A Year Ago Today

June 7, 1941

**From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser**

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, head of the Japanese economic mission to Batavia, expressed his extreme dissatisfaction with the attitude of the N.E.I. authorities at the previous day's conference. The chief of the mission who has sought to conclude a trade treaty with the Netherlands East Indies for sometime now stated that the Dutch authorities have refused to clarify certain points in their reply to Japan's recent proposals. Mr. Yoshizawa even hinted that it might be necessary to abandon the negotiations if the Dutch officials persist in maintaining their present obstinacy.

The sky over Chungking was painted red as Japanese naval aircraft conducted their seventh raid over Chiang's capital since the beginning of this year. Effective hits were scored on government establishments and military depots, setting them on fire.

## AMBASSADOR SHIGEMITSU'S LIFE IS STORY OF DIPLOMATIC VICTORY

### Brilliant Activities in China in 1932 and in Soviet Russia Made Envoy National Hero

The day threatened of rain and gloom. Dark, ominous clouds hung low across the sky and forecast a dreary day.

The park was thronged with a multitude of people, for it was a gala occasion. It was the Imperial Birthday in 1932, and celebration ran high. Ignoring the dismal weather, the crowd packed the public square—a cheerful, elated crowd. It was a happy mob for peace had been restored to war-torn Shanghai. A month before the scene of a turbulent battle between the Japanese troops and those of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, it was now enveloped in a protective calm through the subsequent negotiations which had taken place for the cessation of hostilities in Shanghai and its surrounding vicinity. Though the formal, conclusive agreement had yet to be concluded, the people—loyal Japanese, conciliated Chinese, inquisitive Frenchmen, stolid Englishmen, indifferent Russians—all alike were in a gay, festive mood, and from early morning had been viewing the grand parade of the Imperial troops.

**Officials Attend**

Before them in the center of a white cloth-covered platform draped with red and white bunting stood the delegation officiating over the celebration—Teiji Kawabata, director of the residents' corporation; Tomono, chief secretary of the same corporation; and Murai, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai. Close by stood the guests of honor—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China; General Shirakawa, Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to Shanghai; Lieutenant-General Uyeda, Division Commander under Shirakawa; and Vice-Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Commander of the Japanese Fleet in the China Sea. Under their austere front, they, too, were in a holiday mood, for things had progressed more than satisfactorily for them.

With the arrival of noon a steady, penetrating drizzle started, drenching the awaiting crowd and those upon the platform. Like a sea of gigantic mushrooms, the umbrellas surged up over the heads of the people; here and there those unfortunately without umbrellas were scurrying for shelter, while others stood resignedly in the rain listening to the speakers' addresses.

From the platform Shigemitsu gazed upon the scene before him, and smiled. The suppressed excitement which permeated through the crowd electrified the very air, and even the pathetic figures of the umbrella-less young school children whose faces belied exultance and joy brought, not pity, but a smile of mutual sympathy to the kind-hearted Minister's lips.

**Stuck to Job**

With the finish of the addresses, the band began to play the Japanese national anthem. The crowd invariably straightened and stood motionlessly erect. Shigemitsu felt rather than saw the simple homage those before him paid his beloved country.

Suddenly a solitary figure of a man, clothed in the garb of a laborer, squirmed hurriedly through the silence and the immobility of the crowd. With one sweeping motion he raised his arm and threw a small object at those upon the platform.

Close to the feet of the Minister, the object fell and instinctively the man knew what that object was.

"Hand grenade!" a voice shouted within him. For that fraction of second time stood paralyzed. Thoughts flashed through his mind with lightning velocity.

To the voice within him which cried, "Jump, jump, save yourself! Jump from the platform!" another sterner voice answered, "Would you shame a nation's pride? What is personal danger? Your life belongs to the State. Would you sacrifice a nation's honor for mere personal safety?"

Instinctively he knew the turbulent thoughts that flooded the minds of his fellow dignitaries, and like them he remained rigidly, determinedly motionless.

With terrific, reverberating force the grenade exploded, enveloping the men in a screen of thick, heavy smoke.

Shigemitsu felt a sharp, excruciating pain in his legs and fell heavily upon the floor. Trying feebly to rise he gazed anxiously about the damaged platform, but no one remained in sight. Relief surged through him, and once again thoughts flooded his mind.

"No one else was injured! Thank God I am the only one! Work—I must see that everything progresses smoothly until the formal agreement with China is safely concluded! Secretaries—where are my secretaries—I must see them at once!"

With mind accelerating at lightning speed, body incapable of movement, helpless, he felt gentle hands raise him tenderly, bear him carefully to the waiting ambulance.

It was only after he reached the Humin Hospital that he learned with sinking heart that Murai, Kawabata, and Shirakawa were also injured, the latter two fatally.

Determinedly casting off the gloom of the situation, he called in his secretaries, and gave them the necessary instructions for the conclusion of the agreement. To the heads of the Army and Navy staff officers who came to visit him, he earnestly advised that the policy of the Imperial Army and Navy should undergo no change as a result of the unfortunate incident.

Shortly after this, Shigemitsu was removed to a hospital in Japan Proper, where, undergoing a major operation, he suffered the loss of one leg. Like the late Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, he became known as the "one-legged diplomat" of Japan.

Entering into the service of the Foreign Office in 1912, Shigemitsu, through his unusual diplomatic talents and efficient ability, was rapidly appointed to various posts of importance in England, Poland, and Germany. In those days, despite his highly effective executive ability, he lacked that quality of dignity which is so requisite in a statesman, and it was only after the incident in Shanghai, following his appointment as Japanese Minister to China in August, 1931, that he acquired that dignity. After his trying experience there, he became an indispensable statesman, a first-rate diplomat.

In rapid succession he was promoted, in 1933, to the office of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the posts of Counselor of the Cabinet Investigation Board, Member of the Natural Wealth Deliberation Commission in 1935. In August of 1936, he retired from public service, only to be appointed four months later as the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow.

**Meets Litvinov**

Upon his arrival there in November, he made the acquaintance of Maxim Litvinov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, who, finding in him a worthy antagonist, always paid the one-legged Ambassador the highest respect and courtesy. So great was the influence of this man, that other ambassadors and ministers to various European countries from Japan were placed under his guidance. Heavily burdened with this responsibility, Shigemitsu traveled constantly to different countries in Europe, working ever to strengthen diplomatic relationships with those countries.

It was while he was at Stockholm that, in July of 1938, there broke out between the Japanese troops, stationed at a garrison near Changkufeng, and a division of the Soviet troops, which had invaded Manchoukuo territory, a severe armed clash. Following the instructions of the Tokyo Government, he flew immediately back to Moscow and visited, on July 20, Litvinov, to whom he strongly protested that should the Red troops refuse to withdraw from Changkufeng, Japan would be forced to take all possible measures to secure the defense of Manchoukuo.

Litvinov's reply to this was that Changkufeng, belonging to the Soviet Union, was out of the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government. Producing an old map representing Changkufeng and its surrounding vicinity as a part of Soviet territory, he demanded upon what authority Japan interfered with Soviet's military action in her own territory. The one-legged Ambassador's reply was Japan could, under no circumstance, recognize a map which had heretofore never been published. Unable to come to an understanding, they countered warily with one another—Litvinov, refusing to withdraw his troops, Shigemitsu, demanding an immediate and complete withdrawal.

**Staggering Blow**

It was on the 29th and 30th of July that the Japanese troops at Changkufeng dealt a staggering blow upon the Red troops and regained that territory. Counter-attacks repeatedly delivered by the Red troops were successfully repulsed.

On August 7, Shigemitsu received important instructions from his home Government, and visited immediately afterward the Soviet representative, Litvinov, at Kremlin.

"The Japanese Government," were the Ambassador's words, "wishes to conclude an armistice with your country, leaving all affairs at Changkufeng in the state they are, for it is our belief that the only measure which can effectively put an end to this unfortunate situation is the immediate cessation of hostilities."

Well aware that his country was fighting to recapture the disputed territory from the Japanese Army, Litvinov was in no position to agree with this proposal, and stalled by saying.

"In principle we have no objection to your proposal. However, it is our duty to drive back the Japanese troops which are now in Soviet territory."

"Changkufeng belongs to Manchoukuo—a fact which can be unmistakably proved by various records and indisputable authority. However, that is irrevelant, for in a dispute of this sort, no time should be lost in coming to an agreement. The vital thing is to cease all hostilities at Changkufeng, and you, who are an earnest advocate of peace, I am sure, are more than willing to cooperate in this connection."

To these strong and sincere words Litvinov had no answer. Unable to accept Japan's proposal immediately at that time, he could but maintain a helpless silence. Realizing that he could receive no definite reply that day, the Japanese Ambassador finally left.

The Red troops were, in the meantime, repeating their attacks upon Changkufeng, resolutely determined to recapture it from the Japanese, and unable to force the Imperial Troops to retreat, were suffering heavy casualties.

It was only three days following his last interview with the Soviet representative that Shigemitsu received a request to call immediately upon him at Kremlin.

"I knew this call would come, and I feel sure that things will come to a happy end" were the Ambassador's cheerful words, as he wheeled smilingly off for Kremlin.

## Your Turn to Dance, John Bull

## READERS IN COUNCIL

### No Hope

To the Editor:

On May 25th, two days before memorable Navy Day, the Japanese people were delighted to hear the announcement by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters which revealed that the victory of the Coral Sea Battle on May 7 and 8 had been greater than was previously announced. To the list of sunken or damaged American and British naval ships were added a United States battleship of the North Carolina type which was damaged and a United States heavy cruiser of the Portland type which was sunk. The communique further disclosed a cruiser of an unidentified class, which had been announced as seriously crippled, has been found to be a United States heavy cruiser of the Louisville type.

It is recalled in this connection that the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced on May 8 that a United States battleship of the California type was sunk, a British heavy cruiser of the Canberra type and a British battleship of the Warspite type, damaged, and two United States aircraft carriers of the Saratoga and Yorktown types also sunk. This disclosure must be a frightful shock to the average American, and another splitting headache to the Washington War-Breweries, Limited.

In a recent press conference, Mr. Roosevelt asserted that his administration would withhold defeat news from the public in view of the fact that such information would only benefit the enemy.

The minds of the Washington war leaders are palpably getting confused. Seeing that the people were growing depressed over the rumors of the Allied naval defeat in the Coral Sea battle, the Washington warmongers fabricated news of a gigantic naval victory, and let it circulate through all media of propaganda. The opium, however, proved too effective. Intoxicated with this false victory, the American people began to think that their country was going to win an easy victory soon. Mr. Roosevelt found himself compelled to warn the American people that America still faces the prospect of a long and hard war. Cordell Hull had chimed in and corroborated Mr. Roosevelt's warning. Mr. Hull said: "The United Nations still have a long way to go." That was about all Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull could tell their people.

The War Shipping Administrator Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, assured his people that American shipyards will soon be turning out three ships a day. That is cheerful news if it had been true, but his statement was at once refuted by such men as Hanson Baldwin and Walter Lippmann. Writing in the London Evening Standard Mr. Baldwin said: "Unless the sinking of Allied vessels is decreased, the replenishment of bottoms is impossible, no matter how hard the shipyards may work."

The tables are turned now. Both the American and British navies have been well-nigh annihilated in the Pacific, and all vital resources in that area no longer find their way from the Pacific areas into the United States. Australia trembles in fear of starvation.

In a frantic effort to save the unfavorable situation, the United States has been concentrating her effort on shipbuilding, but her plan still remains a paper project because she is lacking in such vital resources as manganese, rubber, tungsten, aluminum materials and tin.

All the loud talk about the boosting of American production in 1943 or 1944 is nothing but a means used by the Washington leaders to delude their people of the real situation. But the London News Chronicle said: "It may be assumed that Britain and the United States in 1943 will be armed far better than now. Nevertheless, better equipment at a later date presumably will not benefit the Allies." The people of Britain are aware that they will be unable to hold out so long.

The well-informed people of America, seeing the Allies are beaten on all fronts, have come to think that peace may come as early as this autumn. Even conservative people are led to think that they will see peace again next year. But think, what a price to pay for the peace which had been theirs until their war-mongers in Washington plunged their country into this futile war. The discriminating Americans have realized that their country is falling into a deep pit of despair, destruction and defeat.

M. M.

June 5, 1942.

## AMERICAN PEOPLE DEMANDING TRUTH ABOUT RESULTS OF WAR

### Public Fed Up With Pap and Pollyanna Speeches Indulged in by President Roosevelt

**By a Special Correspondent**

Mrs. Pearl Buck, American authoress noted for her best seller, "The Good Earth," declared Japan is fighting for the emancipation of the Asiatic peoples from the despotic colonial policy followed by the Anglo-American governments for more than a century in that part of the world. Writing in the May 31 issue of the New York Herald Tribune, Mrs. Buck asserted the Japanese victories in the Pacific conflict can be attributed to the fact that most of the Asiatic peoples did not desire to aid the United States and Great Britain in their war against Japan.

Saying that the Asiatic peoples know well that the colonies are an anachronism, the American authoress warned that as long as a barrier remains between the Anglo-American peoples and the Asiatic peoples, the former will be obliged to prepare for large-scale warfare in the future.

**Timely Admonition**

This timely admonition coming from a widely-read American writer should drive home to the people in the United States that they are not fighting to make the world safe for democracy as their government officials would like to have them believe: peoples in East Asia believe that the Anglo-American governments are fighting to further their ends.

Whatever Manuel Quezon may say about the people whom he deserted at the most critical moment for his country, the Filipino people have been eager to regain their country from American rule and establish "The Philippines for the Filipinos."

As repeatedly asserted by her leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, and Pandit Nehru, India is determined to divorce herself from the British Empire which has consistently imposed on her the policy of "divide and rule" and thorough exploitation. The people in Burma and Malaya have been antagonistic to the British overlord as has been graphically proved by their wholehearted cooperation with the Japanese troops during the crucial campaigns to oust the British forces from their countries.

**No Love for Allies**

The people of the erstwhile Dutch East Indies now rejoice over their freedom from the choking oppression of their Dutch masters who reigned over them for nearly three long centuries. The Chinese masses, too, hardly love their distant Anglo-American neighbors, although the Chungking regime controlled by Chiang Kai-shek and the multi-millionaire Soong families openly advocates collaboration with the United States and Great Britain to promote their personal and family interests. Recently many of the Chungking generals have fled from the Anti-Japanese camp and joined the National Government of Nanking to restore their country to the Chinese people from British imperialism and Dollar Diplomacy.

Thailand and Manchoukuo stand firm on their own feet against exacting Anglo-American exploitation. Now take a good look at the World map and see what nations in East Asia are not marching with Japan toward "East Asia for the East Asiatics" or the establishment of the mutual prosperity sphere in East Asia. As far as fact indicates, no country in that sphere is not cooperating with Japan in her fight to stamp out Anglo-American Imperialism in East Asia.

Unfortunately, however, the people in England and America have been kept completely ignorant of actual conditions in not only Japan but other countries in East Asia. This prevalent ignorance in the Anglo-American countries is chiefly attributed to the manipulation of their free press by war-profiteering industrialists and international financiers as well as their political stooges in and around the White House and London's 10 Downing Street.

**Sheer Farce**

The free press in America is a sheer farce today, Vincent Sheean, a well-known American journalist, recently attested to this unpleasant fact in his article entitled "What We Must Do to Win War" which appeared in the American weekly magazine "Life." Mr. Sheean declared: "We encourage in our press almost irresponsibility in the way of false optimism for a mere purpose of selling papers. 'Japs Routed' and 'Japs Smashed' are seen in headlines every morning and every evening, while half the world is lost to us."

Attacking the authorities in Washington for misconducting the press in general, the American writer continued: "I think that a very large responsibility must lie upon the high authorities in Washington, services of information, all whose duty it is to tell us the truth. They gave us Pap and Pollyanna speeches at a time when nothing but a stark truth will arouse the country to win the war."

**Vague Talk**

Exposing the inside story of the American authorities who have made their voice hoarse by shouting to the world that they dispatched a large army of reinforcements to this and that Allied nation, Mr. Sheean stressed that the American government officials "talk vaguely about 'American troops' and 'American reinforcement' when a mere handful of men is meant. They speak of an 'offensive against Japan' when nothing but minor and relatively unimportant attacks are in prospect." But Mr. Sheean tells his American public that whenever Washington officials speak of an "offensive against Japan" they mean minor and relatively unimportant attacks." This testimony by a well-informed American is a dynamite big enough to blow up the inflamed claims of the American authorities.

Turning to the attempt of Washington officials to bottle up and distort the news, Mr. Sheean declared: "They becloud the facts of our defeats. They mystify and discourage the ordinary citizen by telling him things are going well when he has only to look at the map to see they are not." No wonder the average American is increasingly losing faith and trust in the Washington authorities and their official statements.

**Weary of Rosy Reports**

We recall Mr. Roosevelt made a pep talk over the air on February 23 in which he drew a rosy picture of the American armed forces in the Pacific conflict. No discriminating mind, however, took his word for it inasmuch as the key bases for Allied strategy, Hongkong, Manila, and Singapore, had been wiped out by the Japanese Forces. Mr. Sheean gloomily commented on this point, saying: "It does no good whatever for the President to tell the nation as he did on February 23, that it is really all right and we need only to have a little patience. The net result of that is that the people say 'O.K.' with a sigh of relief, turn off the radios and order another round of drinks."

But Mr. Roosevelt's "a little patience" turned into "a little impatience," on the part of his people, which gradually alienated them from the man in the White House.

The American people are completely disillusioned. They do not want any more of Mr. Roosevelt's Pap and Pollyanna speeches regarding the war and the post-war world. The American people want fact and peace.